THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XVI NO. 27 SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1977 25¢



Election Results Force Restructuring Of City's Political Complexion

WILSON WINS FIRST BLACK MAYOR OF OAKLAND



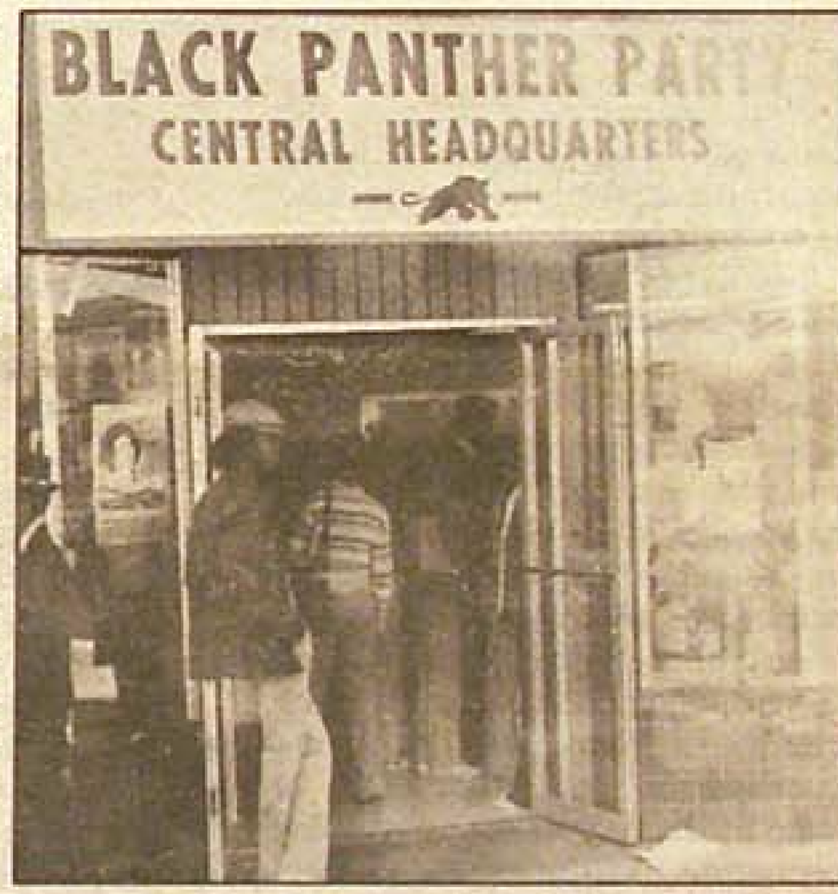
"I never doubted that we were going to win — and I say WE!"

(Oakland, Calif.) - It finally happened! Riding on the crest of an overwhelming flatlands vote from Black and poor communities, Judge Lionel Wilson, quoted above, became the first Black mayor in Oakland's history last Tuesday evening, bringing a new leadership to this multiethnic port city — the promise of a "new day."

It was, in the words of Elaine Brown, ". . . the first time, not only in this city but in this entire country, that people have put together a 'People's Victory.' "

Or, as Wilson campaign manager Sandre Swanson crowed shortly before the final results were in, unleashing an hours-long expression of unrestrained joy from the packed crowd gathered at the Labor Temple: "We won y'all! Y'all done elected a mayor!!"

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BPINS photos

Aided by a dynamic "get-out-the-vote" drive organized by the Black Panther Party (above, right) and countless other supporters, Judge LIONEL J. WILSON (above, left) has been elected the first Black mayor of Oakland, California.

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INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE: SERVING THE OPPRESSED WHITE COMMUNITY, BODY AND SOUL

The Intercommunal Survival Committee was founded in Chicago to complement the program of the Black Panther Party by developing a structured political vehicle to serve the interest of the poor and oppressed White community. Following the example of the Party, the ISC worked to develop Survival Programs, understanding as Huey P. Newton says that, "These programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."



ISC coordinator SLIM COLEMAN speaking out for the rights of oppressed Whites at Chicago demonstration.

The "Program for Survival" of the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) includes: the Each One Teach One Program; the Tenants Survival Union; Food Cooperatives; the Black Lung Association; a Legal Defense and Education Program; the Chicago 21 Coalition and the Intercommunal News Service. Along the way, other programs such as the Free Breakfast for Children Program, the People's Free Health Clinic and the Free Food and Clothing Program were carried out to meet specific needs at specific times.





KEEP STRONG, a publication of the Chicago ISC, and THE BLACK PANTHER provide vital information to oppressed communities.

None of these programs sprung from thin air. Instead, day-to-day struggles to cope with survival in the oppressed White community brought them about and the will and necessities of the community made them successful. Slowly the power structure's own vicious program for destruction and exploitation was exposed as our own struggle for survival became organized and systematic and came head to head with the city.

"REVIEW THE EVENTS OF THE DAY AND INTERPRET THEM IN A MANNER WHICH SERVES THE PEOPLE."

We are subjected daily to television, radio, movies, newspaper advertising — all of which interprets what is true and what is important about our lives. But this interpretation comes from the rich and powerful, and reflects *their* point of view. Central to their point of view is that our problems are not important, our indictments of the system are untrue and, of course, that racism is an accepted fact of life.

THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper for over 10 years has challenged their point of view, giving people a chance to see their own conditions reflected and to clarify strategies for survival. It is a vital program for the survival of our minds and methods of struggle.

The question was: will White people in the oppressed community read it? Certainly it is relevant. But the establishment media had conducted such a massive campaign to convince people that the BPP was solely a "hate-White" organization that many might not want to even look at the paper.

The proof is in the practice. While few businesses in the community would carry the paper, street sales went surprisingly well. Face to face with a White person selling the paper, many White people decided to check it out. Sometimes someone would pass up the paper every week for a few months, but eventually most wanted to see for themselves about the "Black Panthers."

As street sales began to increase, we initiated a system of home delivery. By knocking on doors we found people who agreed to have the paper delivered each week to their home. In some cases this caused neighbors to attack them. In a very few cases violent incidents occurred, but these were mostly provoked by the political machine, the police or groups like the KKK. In fact, when people began to read the paper and see that it was relevant to all poor and oppressed people, few could be intimidated or embarrassed out of taking it.

What do White people find of interest in THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper? It was a revelation to find out that the BPP was an organization concretely concerned and active in the survival of poor and working people. Racism and prejudice slowly takes a back seat to understanding. The poor White faces many kinds of discrimination and can grasp the wholesale and vicious effect of racism on the lives of Black people when it is told in the words of Black people themselves.

And then, too, the newspaper explained examples of struggle and survival information that

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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

May 22, 1948

On May 22, 1948, the Jamaican-born Black poet of the Harlem Renaissance, Claude McKay, died in Chicago. Always an advocate for the poor and oppressed, McKay is best remembered for his powerful poem, "If We Must Die":

"Though far outnumbered let us show us brave
and for their thousand blows deal one death blow!
What though before us lies the open grave?
Like men we will face the murderous, cowardly pack,
Pressed to the wall, dying but fighting back!"

May 18, 1955

The great Black poet, educator and human rights activist, Mary McLeod Bethune, died in Daytona Beach, Florida, on May 18, 1955.

May 20-21, 1961

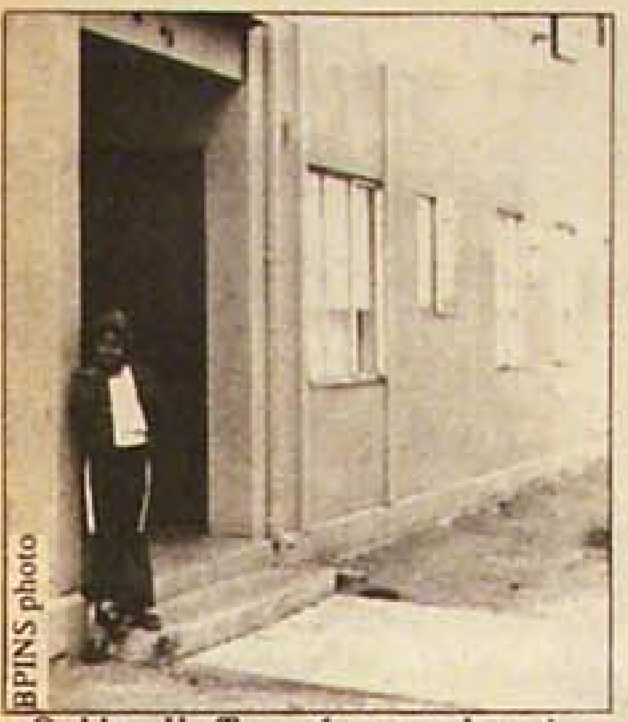
A White racist mob attacked Black and White "Freedom Riders" in Montgomery, Alabama, on May 20, 1961. Then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy dispatched some 400 U.S. marshals to Montgomery to keep order, but Alabama Governor Patterson had to declare martial law and called in the National Guard due to the raging violence.



National Guardsmen stand over murdered Black student.

May 14, 1970

Two Black youth were shot and killed by police and National Guardsmen on May 14, 1970, during a night of violence outside a women's dormitory on the campus of Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi.



Oakland's Tassafaranga housing project closely resembles other substandard OHA sites.

Tassafaranga Projects: Bad Housing Is Bad Housing

(Oakland, Calif.) - East Oakland's Tassafaranga Housing Project, while in somewhat better condition than other deteriorated housing sites maintained by the Oakland Housing Authority (OHA), still maintains the same basic substandard quality of life found in other OHA sites.

At first glance, the small housing project on 85th Avenue seems to be better than most public development housing with its lawns, an extensive recreation center and quiet atmosphere. Not so long ago Tassafaranga was known throughout the community for serious problems of crime, drugs, and violence.

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PETITION FILED WITH U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

DEMANDS FOR JUDGE'S REMOVAL, MISTRIAL MOUNT IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER TRIAL

(Chicago, Ill.) - A petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the Seventh Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals here on May 10 demanding a mistrial in the Fred Hampton murder case and the removal of the racist trial judge for his unprecedented exoneration of FBI and other conspirators in the December 4, 1969, Chicago police raid.

The petition was filed by the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the seven survivors of the infamous police raid which resulted in the assassination of the two young Illinois Black Panther Party leaders.

On April 15, aging U.S. District Court Judge Samuel Perry dismissed charges against the FBI, former Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and eight of the 15 police officers who were involved in the Hampton-Clark murders. Coupled with this outrageous action, Perry ordered plaintiffs to pay all court costs in the case, estimated by some to be as high as half a million dollars.

Attacking the 80-year-old Perry's prejudicial actions against the plaintiffs throughout the 15-month-old trial, the petition declares:

"Faced daily with a mounting tide of prejudice and vindictiveness, by a court which makes no pretense of fairness or objectivity, the petitioners seek this court's intervention to prevent a miscarriage of justice seldom witnessed outside the courtrooms of the Old South. . ."

Noting the illegality of Perry's "directed verdict" in dismissing the charges against the FBI, Hanrahan and the eight police — which in effect, destroyed the plaintiffs' basic contention that the FBI conspired with Hanrahan to assassinate Hampton, the dynamic founder/coordinator of the Illinois BPP Chapter — the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Aging U.S. District Court Judge SAM PERRY (artist's conception above) has consistently shown his prejudice against the plaintiffs in the $47.7 million FRED HAMPTON murder lawsuit.



LIONEL WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HIGHLGHT PROGRAM

Free Legal Workshops At O.C.L.C. Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - Alameda County Supervisor John George and the city's front-running mayoral candidate, Judge Lionel Wilson, led a highly informative free legal workshop last Sunday at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC).

The program featured stimulating talks by both Wilson and George as well as a hearty, free chicken dinner for the large crowd in attendance. In addition, workshops in the areas of juvenile rights, welfare, tenant law, criminal law and traffic violations were held in various rooms at the OCLC by expert attorneys.



Welfare rights workshop at last Sunday's OCLC Community Forum, which featured John George and mayor-elect Lionel Wilson.

Supervisor George, long a respected Black attorney in the East Bay, gave valuable information on basic legal rights. He emphasized very strongly the importance of Black people serving on juries.

Then, the popular Black supervisor explained how 17 years ago there was only one Black judge in the Alameda County Courthouse, Lionel Wilson.

Wilson and other community leaders are needed on the Oakland City Council, said George, "because they are the people who make the decisions on who is going to be the police chief ...the port commissioners — not Ron Dellums, not John George or Tom Bates, but Lionel Wilson" and other "people's" candidates.

Then the popular Wilson, a sure bet to become Oakland's first Black mayor, came on to address the audience:

"It is awfully difficult for a people like us, who have been downtrodden and oppressed for so many years and have found it so difficult to make change come true. It is true, as John George said, one person cannot do the whole thing."

But as mayor, Wilson said, vital changes can be made. "If you believe that you are really going to see change come to Oakland, then help those people who are working so hard to get the vote out on election day."

The Black judge went on to praise the OCLC for having a Free Legal Aid Program and promised to see that himself and others in the legal profession give their time and skills to such a worthy community project. □

WILSON WINS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Indeed they/we had. Capturing 42,640 votes to 36,925 for his opponent, Republican businessman David Tucker, Judge Wilson led an upsurge of popular support in runoff elections which also saw Democratic Party endorsed, progressive and liberal candidates sweep into offices in one City Council district and two School Board races, upsetting longtime incumbents in the latter victories.

Carter Gilmore will soon be officially seated as the only Black member of the Oakland City Council, topping his opponent Peter Eng on the strength of late returns, 36,814 to 32,285.

In the School Board contests, Black political newcomer James Norwood scored a convincing 34,362 to 31,920 upset over eight-year incumbent Charles Goady, while Russell Bruno, leading all the way, ousted 17-year, right-wing incumbent Lorenzo Hoopes 34,804 to 31,499.

But the "new day" — it has to be repeated — belonged to a beaming Judge Wilson. . .with special rays of sunshine and light casting off the shadows of darkness from Oakland's flatland communities, whose votes turned the tide for the 60-year-old jurist in what had been a nip and tuck battle.

RESULTS

Look at the results:

•10:40 p.m., 246 (of 425) precincts counted, 57.88 per cent of the vote in — David Tucker, 23,237, Lionel Wilson, 22,758, (*Tucker leads by 479 votes*);

•10:53 p.m., 334 precincts counted, 78.88 per cent of the vote in — Lionel Wilson, 31,576, David Tucker, 30,878, (*Wilson leads by 698 votes*);

•11:17 p.m., 361 precincts counted (*only 27 precincts more than the last count*), 84.94 per cent of the vote in — Lionel Wilson, 34,675, David Tucker 32,150 (*Wilson leads by 2,525 votes*);

•11:28, 372 precincts counted (*only 11 more than the last count*), 87.2 per cent of the votes in — Lionel Wilson, 36,096, David Tucker 32,630 (*Wilson leads by 3,466 votes*)!

Judge Wilson won by a plurality of 7.19 per cent, 53.59 per cent of the 79,565 total votes cast. It was, considering this city's historic voting patterns, a landslide margin.

And much of the credit must go where it properly belongs, to the Black Panther Party.

The BPP organized a massive "get-out-the-vote-drive," (particularly in East Oakland where the late returns were coming from), which, though it only really scratched the surface of what is fully possible, proved to be the decisive margin.

The key hours were 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., when the polls closed, but throughout the afternoon, people flocked to the Party's Central Headquarters at 8501 East 14th Street — only to be swiftly assigned to a community campaign office, where they were just as quickly sent out into an assigned precinct.

An estimated 200 to 300 people, some in groups, others individually, passed through the BPP facility betweeen 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.

As Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party — who was on hand at the headquarters throughout the long, hot afternoon and who did precinct work herself — expressed the community sentiment at the victory party:

"We really didn't think we could do this, but we did.

"I think this is the first time, not only in this city but in this entire country, that people have put together a People's Victory. This is a victory for Lionel Wilson and he will act as leadership of a new day in Oakland.

"It's after midnight now. As my grandmother used to say, 'It's a new day dawnin' ' and the people themselves have done that. You can thank yourselves, and we can thank Lionel for being there for us."







LIONEL WILSON, with his wife DOROTHY, addreses a tumultuous campaign celebration after Oakland's flatlands came out to vote in an unprecedented fashion. JAMES NORWOOD (right) also won election to the Oakland School Board due to the strong grassroots vote.

(Shortly later, attorney James White, treasurer for the Wilson campaign and a key adviser, came up to Elaine and commented, with a wide smile, extended ear-to-ear, "Your votes have shown us all a new way of winning.")

And then it was up to Judge Wilson, who along with his wife Dorothy, was obviously overjoyed, to sum up his victory address (see back page) to his supporters:

"Just as you've been heard at the ballot box, the way you worked out there today to bring that vote in that made the difference, you have to be known, you have to express yourselves, you have to let that City Council know what you want, what your needs are, what it takes to make this city the fantastic city it can be.

"We can do it."□





ELAINE BROWN (top photo, center) dispatches precinct workers from BPP headquarters and (above) lively motorcade for Wilson.

CONVENTION HELD AT MERRITT COLLEGE

OAKLAND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FORMED BY NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS

"We, the people of Oakland, feel the necessity to unite and organize, in order to promote the general welfare of all the city's citizens, without regard to race, sex, religion, national origin, age, class or creed; to provide a forum for the discussion of neighborhood concerns, their resolution and implementation; to improve living conditions in all our communities; to assure equal opportunity for all in the pursuit of a more satisfactory way of life, through democratic principles."

(Oakland, Calif.) - With the statement above serving as a principle point of unity and purpose, close to 750 Oakland residents, convening at Merritt College last Saturday, formally organized a new city-wide issues-oriented group, the Oakland Community Organization (OCO).

Sponsors and participants in the First Annual Community Convention were the many local neighborhood groups who, in order to confront local issues from a position of greater strength, formed the ad hoc Committee for an All Oakland Organization (CAOO).

HIGHLIGHT APPEARANCES

Highlighting the Convention were appearances by California Governor Jerry Brown and Bay Area Congressman Ronald Dellums. Both popular, young politicians received standing ovations from the audience following their spirited speeches.

In his brief address, Governor Brown commented at one point that, "To take certain people on a certain block and come together around a common problem — that's a revolution. . ."

"When power goes out of the neighborhoods, out of city hall, out of the Board of Supervisors and goes up to Sacramento, up to Washington, up to the U.N., it gets too far from reality.

"We can do a lot in Sacramento but if you don't come together — block-by-block, neighborhood-by-neighborhood — we are not going to save this city or any other city in the state. It's up to you."

Major tasks for delegates at the Convention dealt with adopting the final draft of a proposed constitution for the OCO and with voting on 39 issue resolutions.

These resolutions were the end-result of a series of five public hearings conducted by the CAOO in the past two months on recreation, unemployment, housing, crime and West Oakland redevelopment.







BPINS photos

JERRY BROWN (top, left) and RON DELLUMS addressing OCO convention.

Due to the time factor, only seven resolutions — which passed — were discussed by the entire Convention.

JOBS

The proposed employment resolutions fell short of calling for contractual guarantees for jobs resulting from the City Center and Grove Shafter projects, as Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown and other Black community leaders have demanded.

The remaining resolutions are to be voted upon by the OCO Senate.

In addition to the issues raised during the five public hearings, resolutions were proposed that the OCO urge Governor Brown to refuse to extradite Native American activist Dennis Banks; that the OCO both support moves to urge the city to withdraw funds invested in companies operating in South Africa and an upcoming June 17 rally commemorating the Soweto uprising; and that policemen involved in a suspect killing be suspended without pay until the D.A. conducts a thorough investigation.

Congressman Ron Dellums keynoted the Conference's afternoon session with a brilliant speech on the question of "Community Needs vs. the "Imperial Presidency."

"It is a special pleasure to address you," Dellums began, "the coming together of a cross-section of human beings in our community who see the need to rally together in a broad coalition of people committed to making what has heretofore been the trappings of democracy, real democracy.

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Cleaver Gets Pie In Face -"Front Man For C.I.A."

(Vancouver, Canada) - "Reborn" exhibitionist pants designer Eldridge Cleaver "got the shaft" — as the old saying goes while speaking at an evangelist crusade here last week, an oreo cookie cream pie smashed into his face because, according to the group that claimed responsibility, "he is a turncoat fink and front man for what is alleged to be a CIA-fronted religious group."

According to a press release from the Anarchist Party of Canada:

"While most of Eldridge's onetime comrades. . .have been murdered by the racist U.S. state or are currently rotting in prisons, he is free to travel with the likes of Waterbugger Charles Colson, shooting his mouth off for pay about the glories of American 'democracy'.

"The 'I Found It' campaign is endorsed by such people as William F. Buckley, who has admitted to CIA affiliations in the past. 'I Found It' has access to a multi-million dollar budget for its international campaign. (What sort of profit are they 'finding?).



"Turncoat Fink" ELDRIDGE CLEAVER gets an "oreo" pie in the face.

"We used an oreo cookie cream pie because oreo cookies are black on the outside and white on the inside, just like Eldridge Cleaver and his participation in the White man's pseu[illegible] 'I Found It' sh[illegible] Eldridge was ab[illegible] imagine who mu[illegible]

"So rememb[illegible] turn the other cheek — you're going to catch a pie on that side too. Jesus isn't going to give us pie in the sky when we die, we're going to give Eldridge pie in the face now!"

[illegible]uffed cheeks swollen and [illegible] rub, Cleaver [illegible]harges, con-[illegible] wiping off

SLUMLORD JUDGE DISQUALIFIES HIMSELF IN I-HOTEL CASE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 400 people rallied in front of city hall here last week to demand that San Francisco officials block the eviction of International Hotel tenants through the process of "eminent domain," while inside, I-Hotel judge Ira Brown disqualified himself after being exposed as a Fillmore slumlord.

The question of the eminent domain process (by which the city will take over the hotel) will now be decided in the court of appellate judge Charles Perry this week. Brown has disqualified himself due to an obvious case of conflict of interest.



Numerous times in court, Brown, who was recently exposed by a local newspaper, showed outright contempt toward the I-Hotel cause. The overtly biased judge is the one who ordered the eviction in July of last year.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPT

After successfully blocking another eviction attempt by the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation in January of this year, the tenants of the I-Hotel have been prodding the city to gain possession of the building. Four Seas has filed suit to stop the San Francisco Housing Authority from acquiring the I-Hotel.

The high point of the demonstration was when Felix Ayson, one of the residents of the I-Hotel, gave an emotional, inspiring speech which symbolized the unwavering strength of the elderly Chinese and Filipino tenants, who are fighting desperately to keep their homes:

"We have been terrorized by insecurity but we are here to fight for our right to stay.

"We, poor people, we working class people, are being victimized too much by the economic conditions we are facing now.

"We demand that the city provide us with low-rent housing. . .It is their responsibility."

In closing, like an old wise man, Ayson reminded, "Our unity is our strength and hope."

Two other I-Hotel tenants, Nita Rader and Wahat Tampao (who has lived there since 1929), both gave militant speeches demanding that the city support them in their struggle against the overseas investors.

Other statements of support came from the 504 Coalition, which staged a successful 26-day sit-in to gain new rights for disabled persons; the American Indian Movement (AIM); the Chinese Progressive Association; the Asian Community Center; and the California Legislative Council On Older Americans.

DISQUALIFICATION

Brown's disqualification came on the heels of a recent newspaper article which exposed him as having extensive ties with real estate interests in the city and as a slumlord with holdings in the Western Addition and other areas of the city.

As a slumlord, Brown was responsible for several evictions. Yet, the conservative judge insisted that conflict of interest was not one of the reasons he disqualified himself.

UNSUCCESSFUL

Lawyers for I-Hotel tenants had previously, unsuccessfully attempted to have Brown disqualified, taking their case to the California Supreme Court.

In contrast to the I-Hotel tenants' attempts to force San Francisco city government to act in their interests, eminent domain has historically been used in the interests of big business, reports *Ang Katipunan*, a weekly published by the Union of Democratic Filipinos. It is a tactic frequently used by the city's Redevelopment Agency (see page 3) to displace Black and poor people.□



BPINS photos

Proud and respected I-Hotel tenant leader FELIX AYSON speaks to militant rally in front of San Francisco City Hall demanding that city officials block the tenants' eviction.

S.F. Squatters Demand Badly Needed Housing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"...they just arrange for people to do the work, and we are those people."

"We're trying to set an example," another protester said, "so that everybody will know we can do the job. We're going to homestead here. We've made people rich by paying rent. Now we just want what's ours. This is our 40 acres and a mule."

Large White-owned real estate companies seemingly have priority over Fillmore residents in the purchase of property put up for sale by the Agency. Townsend blasted these speculators who are making large sums of money, he said, "by the uprooting of poor people."

In another housing matter in San Francisco's Western Addition, a group of Japanese tenants have temporarily blocked the Redevelopment Agency from evicting them from their homes. The tenants' support group, the Coalition to Support Nihonmachi (Japan Town) Tenants, presented the Agency with a 50-foot scroll containing 2,000 names of supporters who oppose their eviction.

Coalition spokesperson Mickey Imura told the Redevelopment Board, "We're not asking for money for rehabilitation. We just want you to stop the eviction," the San Francisco *Journal* reported."□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Access For Minority Students

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The University of California (U.C.) should offer greater access for minorities to its professional and graduate schools and then provide more support services once those students are admitted, a task force on admissions was told here last week. The Task Force on Graduate and Admissions Standards — which was appointed to propose drastic changes in U.C. admissions procedures in the face of an upcoming decision in the Bakke case by the U.S. Supreme Court — was also told that besides test scores and grades, criteria such as educational disadvantage, dedication to community services and ethnic background should be considered in admissions decisions.

Special Schools For Handicapped

(Washington, D.C.) - For four years the federal government "has contemptuously defied" a court order to desegregate vocational and special schools for deaf, blind and other handicapped children, a suit filed in U.S. District Court here last week charged. Attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund asked that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) be forced to carry out a 1973 court order enforcing the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibiting racial discrimination in schools. Meanwhile, a California legislative committee approved a bill allotting $25 million over five years to develop park programs for the elderly, handicapped, mentally retarded and other special groups.

Cancer In Children's Sleepwear

(Washington, D.C.) - Children's sleepwear treated with the cancer-causing flame retardant called Tris does not become safe after three washings as the government said, three scientists have warned. In testimony last week before the House Commerce Investigations Subcommittee, the scientists charged the Consumer Products Safety Commission — which banned the further sale of Tris-treated children's sleepwear last month — had given this advice in order to protect manufacturers from having to give customers refunds.

National Committee Formed To Overturn Bakke Decision

(Berkeley, Calif.) - A national campaign against the landmark "Bakke decision" was launched in late April during a West Coast meeting of various community, student and legal groups, predominantly minority, at the U.C. Berkeley campus.

Some 100 persons representing over 50 groups, as well as individual participants, concluded the strategy meeting by forming the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision. The newly formed coalition of groups and individuals will coordinate efforts to focus national attention on the decision, which will be the subject of a U.S. Supreme Court appeal hearing sometime in the fall.

The "Bakke decision" is a California Supreme Court ruling that the special admissions program at the University of California, Davis medical school is un-Constitutional. The program allows for 16 of 100 annual openings at the school to be reserved for applicants of disadvantaged backgrounds. It has largely been responsible for the racial integration in the past several years of the predominantly White graduate school.

A twice rejected applicant to the school, Allan Bakke, a White, 36-year-old engineer, successfully sued the school for "reverse

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Atlanta sanitation workers were betrayed by former allies in their unsuccessful, two-month strike.

ATLANTA SANITATION WORKERS BETRAYED — STRIKE ENDS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - A two-month-old strike by Atlanta's predominantly Black sanitation workers ended unsuccessfully recently, due primarily to the union-busting tactics of the city's Black mayor, Maynard Jackson, and the treachery of the Black middle class.

Local 1644 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which is 90 per cent Black, went on strike March 31, demanding higher wages and insurance protection. Jackson responded by firing nearly all 1,000 of the workers and setting a deadline for them to regain their jobs.

The strike, which began March 31, continued as only a couple of hundred workers returned to their jobs. However, as the walkout went on, Jackson, such organizations as the NAACP and the Urban League, and the city's so-called Black elite allied with Atlanta's business interests to crush the strike.

Even Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., whose son died in Memphis, Tennessee, while fighting for sanitation workers' rights, appeared in a news conference with White business leaders supporting Jackson's right to "fire the hell out of them" (the garbagemen).

The strike was also severely hampered by the failure of local unions to rally behind the garbagemen, and the lukewarm assistance given them by the national AFSCME union. During the strike, the sanitation workers received $100 a month from union strike funds.

In addition to this, the union helped to isolate the workers, reported the *Guardian*, with scurrilous, derogatory advertisements placed in major newspapers.

It is ironic that Jackson won the mayor's seat in Atlanta due to strong union support from the Black working class. In 1970, before he was mayor, Jackson marched in the streets in support of these same workers. But now, Jackson, who will be seeking re-election in the next six months, has clearly aligned himself with Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce.

Jackson claimed that the sanitation workers submitted their demands after next year's budget was already approved and that he would not put the city into a deficit. Yet, the city had a surplus of nearly $2.9 million in "unemcumbered" funds which could have been used to offset the wage increase sought by the workers.

After the strike was effectively broken, 400 of the sanitation workers went to get their jobs back. When they did so, they were told to go to the city personnel offices to fill out applications.

The next day, 75 of the angered workers went to city hall to demand their jobs from Jackson. When they arrived they found all the doors locked, and the Atlanta police came in to brutalize them.

One striker was hospitalized due to a serious eye injury while seven others and one White supporter were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

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S.F. Progressives Mobilize To Beat Recall Move

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Progressive organizations and individuals here are mobilizing their forces for the upcoming fight against a special local referendum, which seeks to reinstate city-wide elections of supervisors as well as to unseat the mayor and other current city officials.

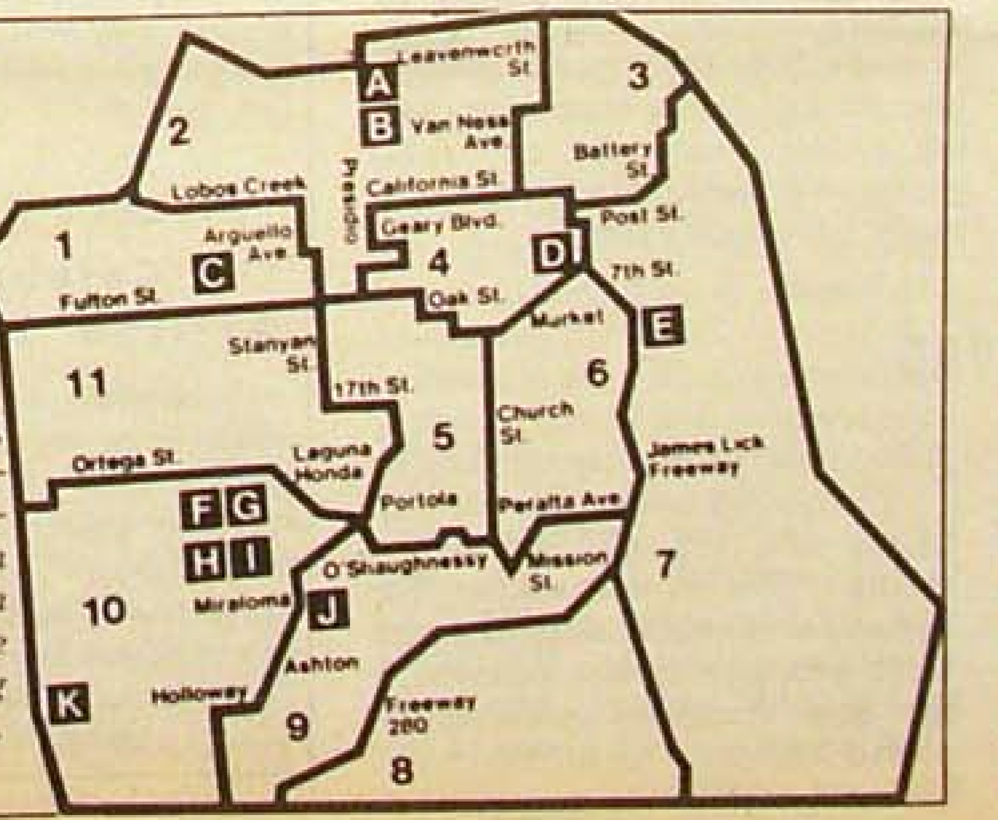
Initiated by reactionary Supervisor John Barbagelata, who alleges that the August 2 election is necessary in order to relieve what he describes as "widespread dissatisfaction" with the present city government led by Mayor George Moscone, the referendum has already created a bitter controversy within the city.

BARBAGELATA FORCES

Last week, Barbagelata forces obtained the necessary 22,147 signatures of registered voters required to put Propositions A and B on the summer ballot. Proposition A will be the proposed repeal of district elections of supervisors, a system approved by San Francisco voters as Proposition T in the November, 1976, elections. Proposition B will be a measure calling for new elections in November for top city officers.

Barbagelata, who was defeated for mayor by Moscone in 1975, seeks the cutoff of the present terms of Mayor Moscone, San Francisco District Attorney Joseph Freitas and Sheriff Richard Hongisto, forcing the three officials to run again this November,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Proposition T, which established district elections in San Francisco, faces a stiff test from the city's right-wing forces.

424 ATMORE–HOLMAN INMATES SIGN PETITION FOR PRISONERS' RIGHTS

(Holman Station, Ala.) - Inmates here in Alabama's notorious Atmore-Holman Prison complex have submitted a petition, personally signed by some 424 prisoners — an overwhelming majority of the institution's population — to the U.S. District Court demanding an immediate improvement in the living conditions they are subjected to.

U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson ruled last year, in the case of Worley James versus the state of Alabama, that overcrowding, unsanitary living conditions and the almost nonexistent medical care found in the state's prison constituted "cruel and unusual punishment." Johnson then ordered the state to immediately remedy the situation, calling for a specific timetable.



Militant Atmore-Holman prisoners.

However, inmates at the neighboring Atmore-Holman prisons contend that the Alabama Board of Corrections has "used every available means to directly or indirectly defy it (the court order)."

The petition was signed by 424 out of 585 inmates (64 inmates were in segregation and seven were in the hospital and could not be contacted for signatures).

The petition is demanding the immediate enforcement of several provisions of the suit, among them:

•That all prison officials and employees be fined on a daily basis or jailed for contempt of court for their actions in not complying with the court ruling;

•That all disciplinary actions taken since the issuance of the court order be investigated, and that safeguards be implemented to insure due process;

•That the provision for "adequate clean clothes" be enforced;

•That the state Board of Health be required to make regular inspections of sanitary conditions and that minimum health standards be enforced; and

•That the provision for appropriate and effective training programs for all staff members be immediately enforced, and that all employees be tested for psychopathic and sociopathic disorders.

The inmates of Atmore are also seeking a full and impartial investigation into various un-Constitutional acts being committed by the state of Alabama, primarily the state's refusal to abide by the court order. Arch-racist Alabama Governor George Wallace is one of the main forces blocking the release of funds to deal with the severe problems of the state's inhumane penal system.

"We feel that the findings (of the court) were based solely on the findings of fact," the prisoners' petition reads, "and in those inalienable rights set forth by the Constitution of the United States. We further feel that no state should be allowed to. . .infringe upon these rights. . .

"Still further we feel that allowing these to continue makes rehabilitation next to impossible and respect for the law seem to only a phrase of political rhetoric."□

S.F. Progressives Mobilize To Beat Recall Move

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

two years before their normal terms would be up.

Barbagelata insisted that he will not run for mayor if his proposal wins. However, the conservative supervisor made it no secret that he is attempting to halt "what he sees as a radical political drift that could lead activists and community groups into further power and scare away business and middle-class residents before the normal elections for top city officials two years from now," the *New York Times* reported.

"I think the biggest problem in San Francisco is that we have motivated all the malcontents and discontents around the country to come to our tiny city and we can't handle them," Barbagelata said.

Mayor Moscone, fighting for his political life, and progressive forces have begun efforts to raise $100,000 with which to defeat the Barbagelata campaign. Last week, the mayor was host at a fund-raising cocktail party held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel for 250 opponents of the Barbagelata measure.

Attacking the supervisor's motives in calling for a new election, the mayor charged that the entire campaign is "a diversion from our very important task of trying to make San Francisco a better place to live." Moscone said that the election will cost city taxpayers over $400,000 while "needlessly" disrupting the city.□

Atlanta Workers Betrayed

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The viciousness of the Atlanta police, who are headed by a Black man, Reginald Eaves, caused one worker to comment, "Bull Conner is alive and well."

Strike leader Leamon Hood conceded defeat and admitted that the union's attempt to link with grassroots, community forces "came too late." The local's secretary-treasurer, Bill O'Kain, remarked, "The best way for the union to hang an albatross around Maynard's neck is not to support" him again "but to pick and run of one of our own" for mayor.□

BEHIND THE WALLS



Lockdown At Walla Walla

(Walla Walla, Washington) - Inmates here at Walla Walla prison were recently subjected to a three-day lockdown following a spontaneous rebellion in support of prison rights. The incident was triggered after the prison administration charged that certain inmates were members of the George Jackson Brigade and were set to enact an absurd plot which entailed a prison break and the stealing of a nuclear weapon to be used to blackmail the U.S. government. The information concerning this alleged "plot" is said to have been gathered by the CIA and the FBI after a cigarette lighter blew up in a guard's face at the trial of two Walla Walla inmates. However, no tests have been made to determine whether or not the lighter was just defective. The inmates of Walla Walla are appealing for all those concerned to write letters to the governor of the state of Washington, Dixie Lee Ray, or to Warden B.J. Rhay, Box 520, Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Washington 99362.

Death By Drugs O.K.'ed

(Oklahoma City, Okla.) - The Oklahoma House of Representatives recently gave final approval to a bill calling for execution of inmates by injection of lethal drugs instead of by the electric chair. the bill, which is expected to be signed into law by Oklahoma Governor David Boren, was supposedly passed to provide for more "humane" executions.

S.C. Prison Celebrates African Liberation

(Columbia, S.C.) - Black inmates here recently announced plans to hold an African Liberation Day celebration inside the walls of South Carolina's Central Correctional Institution. A two-day program is planned for May 27-28 to focus attention on the armed struggle in southern Africa.

"EXPOSE THE COVER UP OF K.K.K. ACTIVITY"

FREE CAMP PENDLETON 14 COALITION PICKETS MARINE RECRUITING STATIONS

(Oakland, Calif.) - With the first of several courts-martial trials scheduled to begin on May 23, the California Coalition to Free the Camp Pendleton 14 has organized a series of demonstrations in front of Marine Corps' recruiting stations in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland in order to spotlight the case of the Black Marines victimized by biased military injustice.

Over 100 people picketed the Marines' Oakland recruiting office on Telegraph Avenue here last Saturday, May 14, in the first of the demonstrations. Similar successful pickets were held on Monday, May 16, in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego.

"We're concentrating on the recruiting offices because they're trying to recruit a lot of kids from minority communities into the Marines," explains Charmaine Baskett, chairperson for the California Coalition.

"A lot of people are still unaware of the racism in the Marine Corps, and these demonstrations have a big impact."

Picket signs at the protest rallies have focused on the three central issues at stake:

- "Free the Camp Pendleton 14 and Support the Right of Self-Defense";
- "Stop the KKK — End Racism"; and
- "Expose the Marine Corps' Cover-Up of Klan Activity."

The Camp Pendleton 14 case rose to national attention last November when a group of young Black Marines, infuriated by ongoing, escalating incidents of KKK violence, vandalism and terror, attempted to disrupt a Klan meeting on the sprawling, Southern California base.

The Black Marines were charged with assault and conspiracy, and thrown into solitary confinement in the brig for over eight months, while the KKK vigilantes were either transferred or simply ignored.

This lackadaisical attitude toward overt White racist hostility by the Marine Corps is nothing new, Ms. Baskett says, and, in fact, is reflected in everyday life in the nearby city of Oceanside.

"In Oceanside, the Klansmen walk the streets openly, though not like you would think, with white hoods and all the rest. They wear cowboy hats, pointed boots and cowboy shirts, opened to show off the KKK on their tee shirts. They also carry buck knives which they call 'nigger stickers.'





Recent demonstration exposing bigotry of Marine Corps. CHARMAINE BASKETT (right), leader of Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee.

"The second day we opened our office in Oceanside, the Klan broke out every window. On the base, it's an everyday thing. But, I'd like to point out that as the Coalition grew, the attacks lessened."

Ms. Baskett, 36, is the wife of the late George Baskett, whose 1969 murder by San Francisco cop Michael O'Brien outraged the Bay Area. O'Brien was acquitted on murder charges, although he was quoted as saying just prior to killing Baskett that, "I want to kill a nigger so bad I can taste it."

Corporal Curtis Jones, Jr., who is charged with one count of conspiracy and six counts of assault, will be the first of 10 Black Marines to face the court-martial board. Lawyers for the defendants have unsuccessfully argued to have the court-martials joined. The 10 face terms ranging from 25 to 75 years in prison. □

Birmingham Prison Activist Cleared Of False Charges

(Birmingham, Ala.) - Acting as his own attorney, Mafundi, a local Black activist who served 13 years in Alabama prisons and was a founding member of Inmates For Action (IFA), recently cleared himself of false charges stemming from an unprovoked attack by Birmingham police.

In a four-week period between mid-December and mid-January, Mafundi was arrested four times, charged with eight felonies and Mafundi says, "about eight or nine misdemeanors, I really don't know, I can't keep track of them anymore." In addition, his wife has been charged with two misdemeanors.

Standing trial on two of these charges, assault on and refusing to obey a police officer, Mafundi successfully defended both himself and his wife.

Mafundi got the two charges against his wife dismissed immediately. In defending himself, Mafundi introduced the issue that he had served 13 years in Alabama prisons, and had been arrested many times since his release almost four years ago. On the witness stand he explained to the jury of three Blacks and nine Whites that he was active in organizing against police brutality and in efforts "to document police misconduct. That's why I'm sitting here in this witness chair now," he said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

U.F.W. Protests Border Patrol Murder Of Mexican Immigrant

(Los Angeles, Caif.) - Hundreds of members of the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union, AFL-CIO, picketed the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in several California cities recently, angry over the callous murder of a Mexican immigrant, Ramon Langoria, by the U.S. Border Patrol.

Longoria was with a group trying to enter the United States by crossing the Rio Grande at El Paso, Texas. According to reports, a border cop pushed Longoria back into the water and he drowned.

More than fifty farm workers picketed the INS offices here. Others protested in San Diego, San Francisco, and Fresno.

The union acted on the issue at the request of UFW President Cesar Chavez, who was in Mexico at the time of the murder.

Chabez also sent a telegram to President Carter declaring:

"We strongly protest the unjust killing of Ramon Longoria at the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol.

"We ask that you initiate an exhaustive investigation with the object of punishing those responsible with the full force of the law.

"We ask that you intervene so that such shameful and tragic acts of the kind that bring dishonor upon our government should not happen again."

Contacted at La Paz, California, the UFW headquarters, union told the *Militant*, "This in not the first time the Border Patrol has taken the life of a Mexican immigrant.

"One of our members was killed about four years ago," he said. "It's an issue of concern to people of Mexico and to Mexican-Americans, both of which are included in our membership."

Meanwhile, with the California harvest season under way, the United Farm W... union (UFW) is movi...zing drive into high gear in the Coachella Valley.



Chicana farmworker brutalized by police.

Already, the union has won several important elections pit-

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Toward A Farmers' Movement

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Parity promises a return for ones labor that covers cost of production plus what the farmer needs to live. In contrast to wild price fluctuation and mad striving for maximum profit, parity poses the alternative of balance, stability, and just return. All workers in any organ of society deserve a return for their labor which provides an egalitarian livelihood, nothing more or less.

The price issue remains the essential issue for preserving the family farm. And it is probably the main point of attraction for today's average farmer struggling to survive. But as a total program it is insufficient.

Most farmers do not have the financial maneuverability to experiment with unconventional ideas. There is considerable evidence that organic farmers achieve as good or better net returns per acre as compared with chemical farmers. Yet most farmers do not have the time to browse through the available research and put together a new program. American farmers have been dancing to the tune of "adapt or die," and enough of their neighbors have fallen by the wayside to keep them hustling down the "right" road. They are adapting, of course, to a system of farming which has aided the demise of the family farm while it has enhanced the growth and profits of Agbiz (agribusiness).

RADICAL PROGRAM

A radical farm program should not only counter the dominant economic line on farming but also this basic cultural practices line, for there is an essential connection. Both lines function in the interest of monopoly corporations.

The exigencies of producing for the free market have worked over the face of the countryside like a bulldozer wiping out an abandoned farmstead. As the farmers have been weeded out economically over the years, many rural towns have lost their businesses, their schools, their sense of community.

Mass American culture has eroded the traditional simplicity and plain survival savvy of rural culture. The farmers that remain are dancing to that Agbiz tune as they plow up the fence rows, wipe out the groves and wildlife refuges, and dump the chemicals on the soil.

This organization could respond to the political needs of this movement by integrating a comprehensive land reform proposal within its program. Parity is the





Small farmers are fighting for survival against giant corporate agribusiness interests.

means for farmers to hold on to the land they have. But from a long-term perspective, agriculture is going to need to make adjustments far beyond the preservation of the remaining family farms.

The needs of a balanced agriculture point to the opening up of land to new farmers. The dominant trend toward more energy intensive, less labor intensive farming flies in the face of fossil fuel shortages. And as the energy guzzlers squeeze out human mind and muscle, the unemployment problem is worsened.

We could enhance this communitarian spirit with a program that encourages new forms of land tenure and use. The dispersal of some of the larger land holdings could make possible the formation of land trusts.

The land could be worked in a cooperative manner that would provide optimum use of equipment and resources, and a more equitable distribution of the farmers' work load. I believe there are groups of people who are ready to seize upon such an opportunity and make it work. Perhaps the development of agricultural villages will be the wave of the future.

The idea of farmer committees could have broad appeal, not only to new farmers of the communitarian sort, but to all of those who are tired of the heavy handed bungling of our current government.

The thrust of these proposals is to develop a program that will appeal not only to existing farmers, but to potential farmers as well. Everyone from politicians to bankers will sing the praises of the family farm, but there just isn't enough organized power among family farmers to force some positive action toward their plight.

By incorporating the interests of the new farmers of the back to the land movement, we might attract much new energy to a vanguard movement for the interests of all farmers. Many of the new farmers are veterans of the anti-war movement and have some understanding of the ways of power in this society. Farmers have a reputation for fighting like the dickens to keep their independence.

This idea of having control over ones own life lends credence to the cause of farmers and can serve as inspiration for workers in other segments of society. The American people, many only a generation or two away from the farm, are discovering their roots and finding new respect for the farmer. A far-sighted farmers' movement truly could be on the cutting edge of history.☐

U.F.W. Protest Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

ting the UFW against "no union" were won at five grape ranches, including the large Tenneco ranch.

These Coachella victories followed overwhelming UFW election victories this March at asparagus ranches in the Imperial Valley. So far, nearly 5,000 workers have been organized since January.

The elections were the first held without the intervention of the Teamsters union, which has signed sweetheart contracts with California growers in an attempt to break the UFW.

The Teamsters withdrew from farmworker organizing last March, after signing a jurisdictional agreement with the UFW. The victories represent a base for establishing the union's power in the Coachella region after nearly 13 years of organizing here.

UFW President Cesar Chavez kicked off the spring organizing drive with a march through Coachella valley, which climaxed with a giant rally March 27. The march drew 2,000 participants and the rally attracted another thousand farmworkers.

UFW organizers here see the election victories thus far as particularly important because





The UFW, lead by CESAR CHAVEZ, recently scored significant organizing victories in the Coachella Valley.

they set a precedent for the upcoming harvest season. The union envisions a kind of "domino effect" as the harvest moves north. In the Delano, Arvin, Lamont and San Joaquin valleys, where the harvest will begin in a few months, the UFW hopes to make a triumphal return after serious setbacks at the hands of the growers and the Teamsters.☐

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton continues to relate his constant battle with prison authorities at the California Mens Colony in San Luis Obispo in this portion of the chapter, "The Penal Colony," from Revolutionary Suicide. *In this excerpt, Huey goes before the parole board and the prison's psychiatrist. The Black Panther Party leader refuses to bow down to the board or the psychiatrist as they attempt to control him.*



BPINS photo

Exiled BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON is set to make a triumphant return to the Black community.

One theory is that the prisoners were reduced to such a state of infantile dependence upon their keepers that they were acting out a kind of grotesque child-parent situation with them, believing that identification with their oppressors was their only hope of survival. A prison situation of this sort is both tragic and explosive.

Racial hostility, however, is only one reason for inmate resentment and rebellion. Most Blacks are now more aware of the political than the criminal nature of their incarceration. They have learned to see themselves as political prisoners in the classic, colonial sense: they were not tried before juries of their peers or a cross-section of the community, but by juries wholly unfamiliar with any aspect of their lives.

ACTS OF POOR

Many activities defined by the ruling class as criminal are the acts of poor and exploited people, desperate people, who have no access to the channels of opportunity. And the juries deciding their fate are made up of privileged middle- and upper-class citizens who are threatened by the fact that a man who is shut out of the privileged structure can create his own opportunities.

The jury is incompetent to judge the accused; it does not understand the circumstances that brought on his actions. Jurors in America are not peers; they are a part of the system of oppression. As a result, the poor end up in penitentiaries as political prisoners. They have every reason to feel bitter, especially when it is plain to see how leniently these juries handle accused persons of their own class, if indeed they are ever brought to trial.

There is a process of self-enlightenment that operates among inmates, a process that moves far beyond the level desired by the authorities. A "rehabilitated" prisoner may see the "incorrect" nature of his past actions. He may even see that the assault or robbery, whatever, was a "mistake."

But he comes to see that "mistake" in a particular light. Many prisoners reach this point and fly past it to a deeper and broader assessment. They begin to assess society and see that their "crimes" were in part a result of a capitalist and exploitative society. Frequently, they become socialists, recognizing that capitalism has given birth to the murderous twins: imperialism and racism. These enlightened and politically conscious prisoners arrive at convictions that the authorities find unacceptable and threatening.

Even though inmates at this point may have no intention of ever committing crimes again, they are held in prison for a longer time because of their new opinions rather than because of their prior activities. When they appear before parole boards, they are questioned not about the past but about their views of contemporary social issues. If they are honest and tell the truth, they are denied parole.

They were sent to prison for what they did, but they are kept in prison for what they believe. These are political prisoners. George Jackson and Booker T. Lewis are two well-known examples, among thousands less visible.

Another type of political prisoner is the one who has committed no crime at all, but who holds political attitudes and beliefs that threaten the privileged status of the ruling circle in the United States. Among them are many gallant warriors of the Black Panther Party who want justice for all men and an end to the oppression of the lumpenproletariat. They are given long sentences on flimsy charges. Such injustices are clearly deliberate attempts to strangle the freedom struggles of peace-loving people.

POLITICAL PRISONER

I was such a political prisoner, but this did not discourage me during my twenty-two months in the Penal Colony; I knew that a political consciousness was growing among people both in and out of prison. I could see it when I talked with other inmates at mealtimes; we got into heavy raps about the situation in this country.

It was obvious in the growing movement outside the prison — among students, welfare recipients, hospital employees, and community workers, to name only a few. This confidence lay behind my ability to withstand the oppression. They could lock up my body but not my spirit; that was with the people. The spirit of revolution will continue to grow within the prisons.

TO BE CONTINUED

Gov. Brown Repeats Pledge To Veto Legislation

CALIF. ASSEMBLY PASSES DEATH PENALTY BILL

(Sacramento, Calif.) - California's new death penalty bill may reach Governor Jerry Brown's desk before week's end, and the governor is expected to carry out his often repeated vow to veto any legislation restoring capital punishment in the state.

In other key legislative action last week, the Assembly, in a compromise move, voted to weaken the state's new determinate sentence law by imposing stiffer penalties for repeat offenders and delying decisions for paroles.

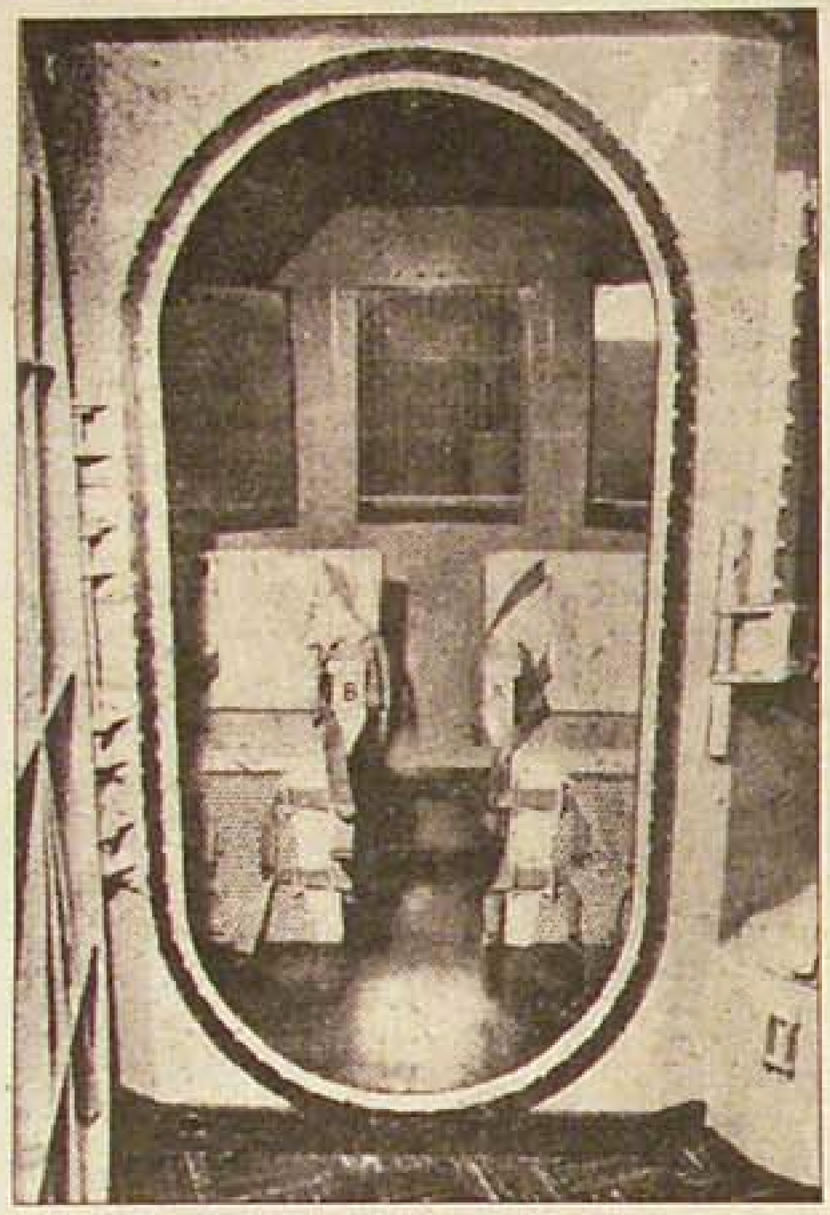
By a vote of 54-23 — the minimum two-thirds majority required — the California Assembly passed the death penalty bill on May 15. The state Senate passed the bill earlier by a vote of 29-10, two votes more than the two-thirds majority needed to put the measure into effect immediately as an "urgency" bill.

The bill, which will reopen the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison, must now return to the Senate for routine approval of Assembly amendments.

The California legislature was forced into creating new death penalty legislation after the state supreme court declared last year that the existing capital punishment law was un-Constitutional. The state's high court said the previous death law failed to permit juries to weigh mitigating circumstances before deciding whether to impose the death penalty. The new bill allows such weighing of circumstances and permits capital punishment in 16 crimes, including;

(1) Hiring a person to commit murder; (2) Killing a police officer; (3) Killing a witness to a crime; (4) Murder in the commission of robbery; (5) Murder in the commission of rape; (6) Murder in the commission of child molesting; (7) Multiple murder or a previous murder conviction; (8) Perjury that causes wrongful execution of an innocent person;

(9) A prisoner serving a life term killing another; (10) Sabotage causing death; (11) Death by explosives; (12) Train wrecking causing death; (13) Murder in which there was torture; and (14) Treason.



Gas chamber at San Quentin.

Senate Republican leader George Deukmejian of Long Beach, chief sponsor of the bill, said in commenting on Governor Brown's expected veto, "If the governor twists arms, he can stop the override." Both houses would have to have the same two-thirds majority that passed the legislation in order to block the governor's veto, and there is some doubt that this can be done.

The Assembly vote on the determinate sentence bill was 66-6. The lower house sent the bill to the Senate after defeating Republican-backed efforts to establish even harsher regulations on repeat offenders who carry guns or use dangerous weapons.

The Brown administration succeeded last September in getting the legislature to scrap the state's 59-year-old prison indeterminate sentencing system, substituting one calling for relatively fixed sentences for most crimes. The law will go into effect on July 1.

Since that time, however, the state administration has been under pressure from law enforcement officials and other reactionary forces to beef up the provisions of the new law whereby parole authorities would have only 90 days to consider paroles for prisoners given new, definite sentences.

Abandonment of the indeterminate sentence means an end to the arbitrary process whereby a judge would sentence an individual to a broad sentence, such as "one to 10" or "one to indeterminate."□

Summer Jobs For Youth Scarce

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Department of Labor last week predicted that there will be few jobs available for the two and one-half million young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who will be looking for employment this summer.

An official of the Youth Service Bureau of the New York State Department of Labor, Herman Fishman, stated that the job situation has gotten progressively worse every year and 1977 will be "a little more difficult than last year."

STEADILY RISEN

Black youth unemployment has steadily risen from 15.8 per cent in 1955 to its present level of 36.9 per cent, approaching and exceeding 50 per cent. In the words of progressive California Congressman Ron Dellums, "The challenge of youth employment is probably one of the most difficult questions of economic policy we face today. It is a social time bomb for the future, and an economic waste today." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, May 7, 1977.)

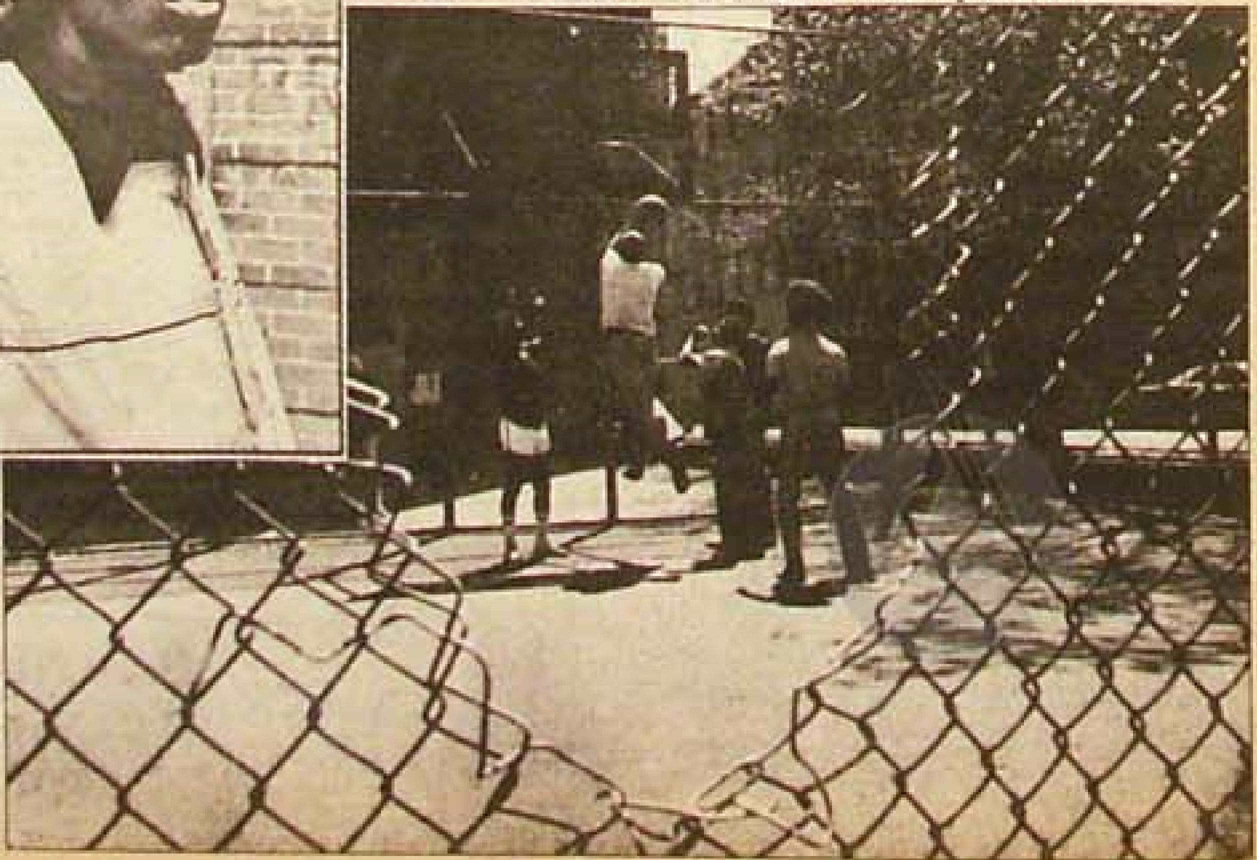
Fishman noted that his office alone had requests from 20,000 youth looking for summer jobs and was able to help less than 10 per cent. This year Fishman said, he expects more requests for jobs and fewer positions.

Fishman also said that there is no area in his state where the demand for summer workers is larger than the supply. The labor official warned youth that, "If you're just starting now (to look for a job), it's probably too late," due to the perennially severe shortage of jobs for youth.



Youth unemployment, says Ron Dellums, "is a social time bomb for the future, and an economic waste today."

Dellums and members of the Black Congressional Caucus are pressuring the Carter administration to develop new and creative programs to deal with this serious problem, including federal subsidies and other inducements to hire the massive numbers of unemployed Black youth.□



Samora Machel Blasts West For Mercenary Recruitment

ZAMBIA DECLARES "STATE OF WAR" AGAINST RHODESIA

(Lusaka, Zambia) - The Zambian government, one of the five frontline states in southern Africa actively seeking Black majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), last week declared a "state of war" with its White-ruled neighbor to the south.

Meanwhile, at a United Nations conference on southern Africa held in Maputo, Mozambique, Mozambican President Samora Machel and Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe rejected U.S.-British efforts to bring about a "constitutional" settlement of the Rhodesian conflict. President Machel declared, "We believe it is a mistake to speak of peaceful solutions when there is war."

In announcing the "state of war" with Rhodesia on May 16, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said he had placed his country's 5,000 armed forces on alert and ordered them to shoot down any Rhodesian aircraft flying over Zambian territory. Kanuda said he acted after learning that the Rhodesian White minority government was planning pre-emptive attacks against Zimbabwean guerrilla bases in Zambia.

The armed struggle for Black majority rule in Rhodesia is being waged by the Patriotic Front, composed of forces belonging to the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). ZANU forces are primarily based in Mozambique while ZAPU troops have bases both in Zambia and Botswana.

A spokesperson for Rhodesian security forces acknowledged that on the same day that Kaunda declared the "state of war," an estimated 50 Rhodesian troops crossed into neighboring Botswana — also a frontline state — and fought with Botswana police. There was no report of casualties. The Rhodesian forces said they were searching for Patriotic Front guerrillas who allegedly killed an elderly White couple and two Zimbabweans in a raid

On March 1, 1976, President Machel declared that Mozambique was in a "state of war" with Rhodesia and closed his country's western border withe the breakaway British colony, thereby cutting off Rhodesia's access to vital transportation routes. Since that time, the Rhodesian government has launched numerous attacks on ZANU military bases in Mozambique, in several instances massacring hundreds of Zimbabwean refugees and other civilians.

Addressing a news conference in this capital city, Kaunda said: "I wish to tell all Zambians today that we are in a state of war with Rhodesia. We will fight, and I have already directed all of my men to shoot any Rhodesian planes on sight using Zambian airspace."

Kaunda added that British Foreign Secretary David Owen, the chief architect of the American-British constitutional plan for Black majority rule in Rhodesia, told him that Rhodesia might launch attacks across the Zambian border against ZAPU bases.

At the U.N. conference in Maputo, representatives of numerous Third World and other countries, including the chief U.S. delegate to the U.N., Andrew Young, discussed issues involving Black majority rule in southern Africa, particularly in Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa).

President Machel rejected the possible participation of Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith in any conference writing a new constitution for Rhodesia. The highly respected Mozambican leader also blasted Western powers for allowing their citizens to fight as mercenaries to prop up the illegal Smith regime. Recently, there have been widespread reports of U.S. and British mercenaries fighting in Rhodesia.

Joining President Machel in denouncing the U.S.-British proposals was Patriotic Front leader Mugabe who said he opposed the "Americanization" of the Rhodesian issue. Mugabe also attacked the U.S. offer to co-sponsor a constitutional conference on Rhodesia.□

Appeal For Aid For Zimbabwe War Victims



Zimbabwean refugee camp in Mozambique.

Since the intensification of the revolutionary armed struggle in Zimbabwe by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the number of war victims has continued to increase. There is a constant influx of war victims into Mozambique and Botswana. The People's Republic of Mozambique has repeatedly appealed for assistance for Zimbabwe refugees in Mozambique.. The situation has been exasperated by the floods which hit southern Mozambique early this year.

WAR VICTIMS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. People whose homes have been destroyed by the enemy but have remained inside Zimbabwe under the protection of the ZANLA forces.
2. Those who opted for emigration to neighboring countries, having had homes and property destroyed by the enemy.
3. People who are arrested and detained, restricted or confined. In this group families and extended families are also included.

Some are handicapped and have been physically disabled because of the senseless bombing of the civilian population by the racist, colonial and imperialist regime of Ian Smith. Their immediate need is rehabilitation because some of them have lost limbs and others have been permanently disfigured.

There is a constant increase of war victims so that by the end of the year there will be between 40,000 and 45,000 refugees under the care of ZANU.

The following projects have been drawn up in order to facilitate human habitation and help the success of self-reliance programs in the camps:

HEALTH (estimated cost, $35,000); SHELTER ($80,000); FOOD ($225,500); EDUCATION ($23,000); AGRICULTURE ($130,800); TRANSPORT ($425,000). [Note: without listing the specifics under each project, the total estimated cost is $948,300.

There are more than 10,000 people detained inside Zimbabwe.

They left families and other dependents at the mercy of the racist and imperialist regime of Ian Smith. The Party appeals for humanitarian assistance to be sent to these destitutes. Large quantities of blankets and clothes are also needed inside Zimbabwe. We are spearheading revolutionary armed struggle in Zimbabwe. We believe it is a just cause. The intransigence and arrogance of the White racist settlers has left us without any other alternative but armed struggle.

In order to reduce the time and cost of delivery, financial contributions are preferable. These should be sent to our headquarters in Maputo, Mozambique. Contributions in kind must be sent through the Port of Beira but notifications and all bills of lading should be directed to: K.M. Kangai, C.P. 743, Maputo, Mozambique.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News



FIDEL CASTRO

Vote Banning Aid To Cuba, Vietnam Misleading

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Despite highly misleading press reports, a House of Representatives vote last week prohibiting all U.S. trade with Cuba and Vietnam will *not* interfere with an earlier vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to partially lift the trade embargo against Cuba, *Internews* reported here.

It was widely reported in U.S. newspapers on Friday, May 13, that the House action in a 288-119 vote taken on May 12, would lead to a Congressional fight.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on May 10, by a vote of 10-7, approved an amendment to the $1.7 billion foreign aid bill allowing Cuba to buy medical supplies and some agricultural products in America.

Internews, however, in an interview with an aide of South Dakota Senator George McGovern, said that the House amendment has little real importance except as a symbolic act.

The McGovern aide went on to explain that the House amendment only outlaws the use of U.S. foreign aid funds in trading with Cuba and Vietnam. Since there are no appropriations in the current aid bill designated for such trade, "the House essentially was banning something which was never planned in the first place," *Internews* said.

Senator McGovern, who recently visited Cuba and held talks with Prime Minister Fidel Castro, has been in the forefront of an effort to obtain a partial lifting of the 17-year-old trade embargo against the Caribbean island republic.

Stories that appeared in establishment newspapers on U.S. trade with Cuba and Vietnam were extremely distorted. An

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

PUERTO RICAN WORKERS SICKENED, DEFORMED BY POISON IN BIRTH CONTROL PLANT



(Fajardo, Puerto Rico) - Dozens, perhaps, hundreds of workers here in Parke-Davis pharmaceutical plant making birth control pills have been seriously contaminated and deformed from inhaling the hormone estrogen.

Both the company and the government of Puerto Rico have consistently refused to provide them with adequate compensation, claiming that estrogen poisoning is not covered as an "occupational disease."

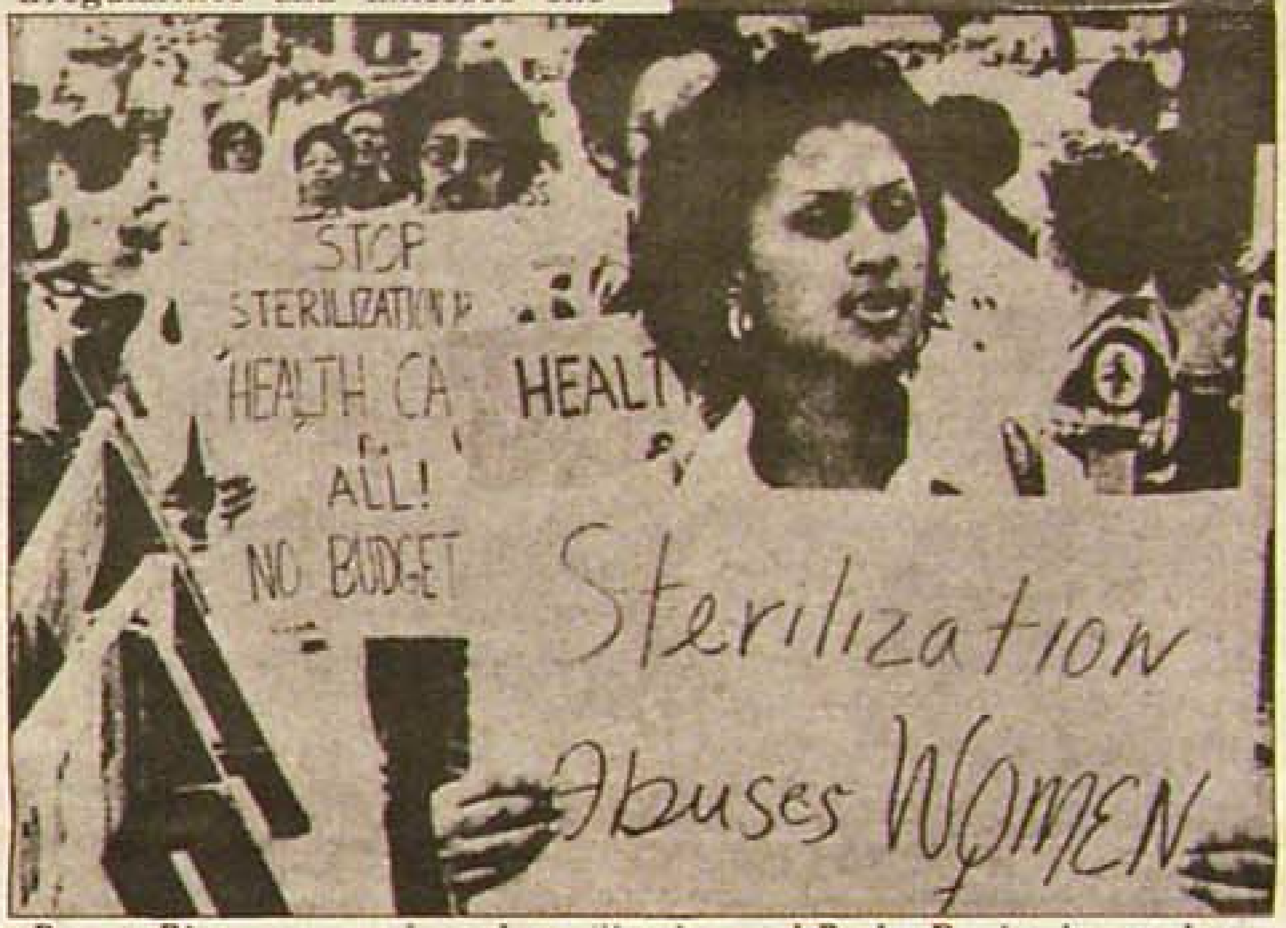
The physical appearance of the workers poisoned with estrogen has changed. Their breasts have become inflamed and developed strange glands. Workers have suffered sexual impotence and other physical deformities.

The majority of the workers affected were contaminated in 1970 and 1974 and many of them no longer work at Parke-Davis. Some of the workers reported that shortly after telling the management of their problems and physical changes they were pressured to resign or were declared disabled for reasons that excluded their estrogen poisoning.

(At that time the plant was called Park Tab Corporation, and a few years later, the name was changed to Parke-Davis.)

One of the young men affected suffered impotence and psychological problems. He was incapacitated although his case was originally diagnosed as estrogen poisoning.

One of the women workers interviewed by *Claridad* newspaper was forced to leave her job after three years, due to the irregularities and illnesses she suffered from contamination. The 37-year-old worker and mother of two children requested that her name not be published because of her delicate situation. She reported that after working at the plant a while, she began to notice changes in her body, especially her breasts. Simultaneouly she experienced dizziness, headaches, anxiety, depression and other symptons.



Puerto Rican protest forced sterilization and Parke-Davis plant, where workers in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, suffered poisoning from female hormones.

After a doctor diagnosed her problem as estrogen poisoning, she had eight operations on her breasts.

As a result, she is permanently incapable of doing any manual labor.

Other cases reported show damage to the brain, the heart and the nervous system.

Parke-Davis has operated for seven uninterrupted years and will soon open a new plant in Fajardo.

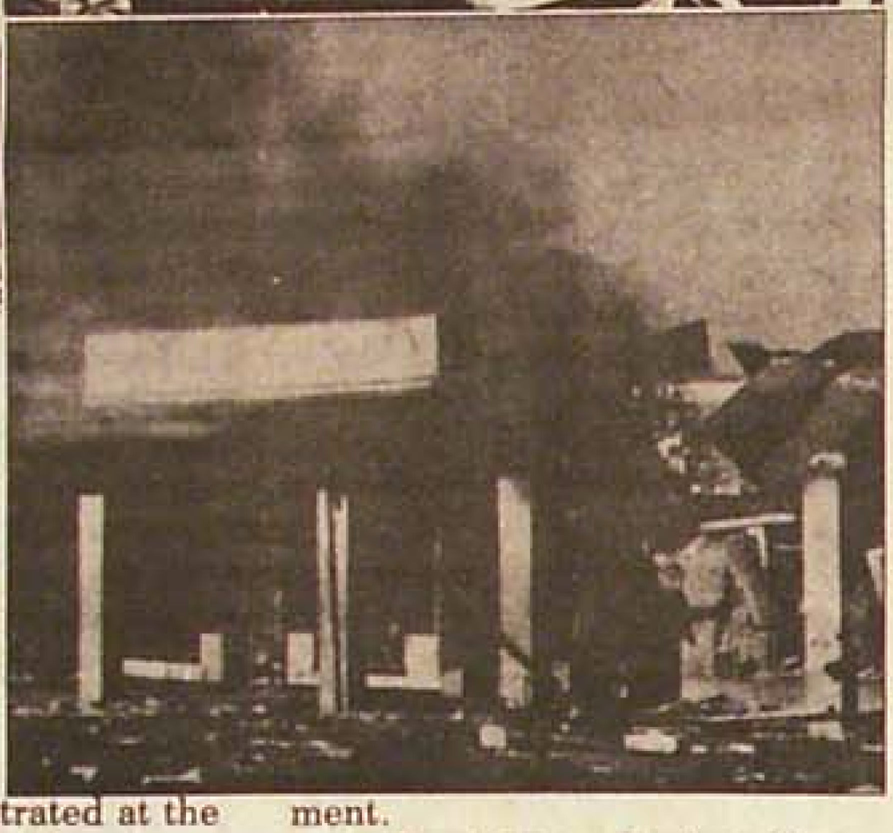
The workers affected by the poisoning, several of whom took legal action for compensation, find that in Puerto Rico, poisoning from the manufacture of birth control pills is not considered an occupational disease. It has been impossible for them to get any protection from the state insurance fund or from the Parke-Davis corporation.

The discovery of the estrogen poisoning and resulting deformaties dropped like a bombshell on the island of Puerto Rico, where just the general issue of birth control is hotly-debated.

Puerto Rico is the locale where [illegible] pharmaceutical cor- [illegible] for years tested [illegible] birth [illegible] all [illegible]



Militant Soweto students sparked a widespread rebellion throughout racist South Africa last summer.



SOWETO STUDENTS: "IF POSSIBLE, HIT BACK"

The following interview with Tebello Motapanyane, Secretary-General of the South African Students Movement (SASM) and the first of that group's Action Committee — later known as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) — is excerpted from a longer article which appeared in Sechaba *magazine.*

PART I

Q: It is clear from all reports that SASM played the major role in initiating the events which began on June 16 in Soweto and were followed by continuous actions, particularly amongst the youth, throughout the country. How was SASM formed?

A: SASM was formed in 1970-71 by high school students. It was mainly concentrated at the three high schools in Soweto — Orlando West High, Diepkloof High and, of course, Orlando High.

Q: Were there any organizations already existing amongst the students before SASM was formed which thereafter became merged with SASM?

A: There were others from outside who had organized youth clubs. Many young people used to go to these youth clubs and take part in meetings. These discussions played an important role in the subsequent decision by the students to form SASM as a student movement based in the schools. It was first known as ASM, the African Student Movement.

Q: The African Student Movement was restricted to the three high schools that you mentioned. How did it grow into what subsequently became known as SASM?

A: Immediately after ASM was formed in these three high schools, messages were transmitted to all the other high schools in the whole of the Republic of South Africa. ASM spread quickly to the other high schools because the students realized that it served their aspirations. By 1972, it was Soweto, Eastern Transvaal and the Eastern Cape. But almost every other area in the RSA was

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LAST FRENCH COLONY IN AFRICA

Afars And Issas To Become Independent In June—Republic Of Djibouti

(Djibouti, Afars and Issas) - Africa's newest independent state, the Republic of Djibouti, will be formally proclaimed on June 27 as the result of a referendum vote last week on this tiny Red Sea cost colony.

A total of 45,180 or 99.74 per cent voted for independence in this port city capital where about 87 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. Afars and Issas — which is about the size of Massachusetts — is the last French colony on the African mainland, having been under colonial rule for 115 years.

Some 6,500 French troops were on combat alert throughout the country during the May 8 election, preventing the colony's borders from bieng infiltrated by neighboring Ethiopia and Somalia. Afars and Issas' population of



The French colony of Afars and Issas is slated for independence in June.

250,000 is split almost evenly between tribal groups tied to Somalia and Ethiopia, and it was only recently that the two feuding countries renounced their longstanding rival claims to the colony.

Voter turnout was above 83 per cent in the southern rural districts of the colony, which is mostly inhabited by the Arabic-speaking Issa tribe linked with Somalia. In northern Afars, where the people have links with Ethiopia, about 60 per cent of the registered voters boycotted the referendum.

A 65-member National Assembly was also elected by the voters.

Observer missions from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League were on hand to monitor the voting.

Afars has a population of some 20,000 Europeans, mostly French troops and technicians and their families. They were ineligible to participate in last week's voting.□

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

A Rhodesian Army patrol murdered 35 Zimbabwean (Black Rhodesian) villagers in a fierce, five-minute night gun battle last week at Dabwa Kraal. Thirteen children, 16 women and seven men were killed and 30 people were wounded in the brutal incident which took place during a village meeting. A spokesperson for the Rhodesian Army said that the patrol — which crept up on the village of 200 people under the cover of night — opened fire on the innocent villagers after being shot at by Zimbabwean "terrorists."

Rhodesia

The White minority government of Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith will be forced to resign by next summer under the new British-U.S. plan for establishing Black majority rule in the breakaway British colony. The plan, which calls for an independent, Black-ruled Zimbabwe by September 24, 1978, was reached in London last week by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Diplomatic sources said that the resignation of the Smith government would pave the way for immediate cancellation of the United Nations embargo agianst Rhodesia as well as, for a cease-fire between government forces and Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

Mozambique

Mozambican President Samora Machel recently returned home from an 11-day tour of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. President Machel held talks with the leaders of these countries, with the focus on possibilities of economic cooperation between them and Mozambique.

Inside People's Mozambique

FRELIMO Battles Health Problems

The following eyewitness account of the ongoing struggle in the liberated People's Republic of Mozambique is written by Ms. Jennifer Davis, research director for the New York-based Africa Fund.

PART 1

The physical structures of the city reflect all the contradictions produced by colonialism. What was the White city is modern and luxurious, with tree-lined paved streets and gardens; a profusion of color — purple, red and gold — stands vivid against spacious white-walled houses. Dowtown there are tall glass and concrete buildings, built in the last 10 years. On the sidewalks, lively outdoor cafes are still open, although their clientele has changed.

The Black city provides a stark



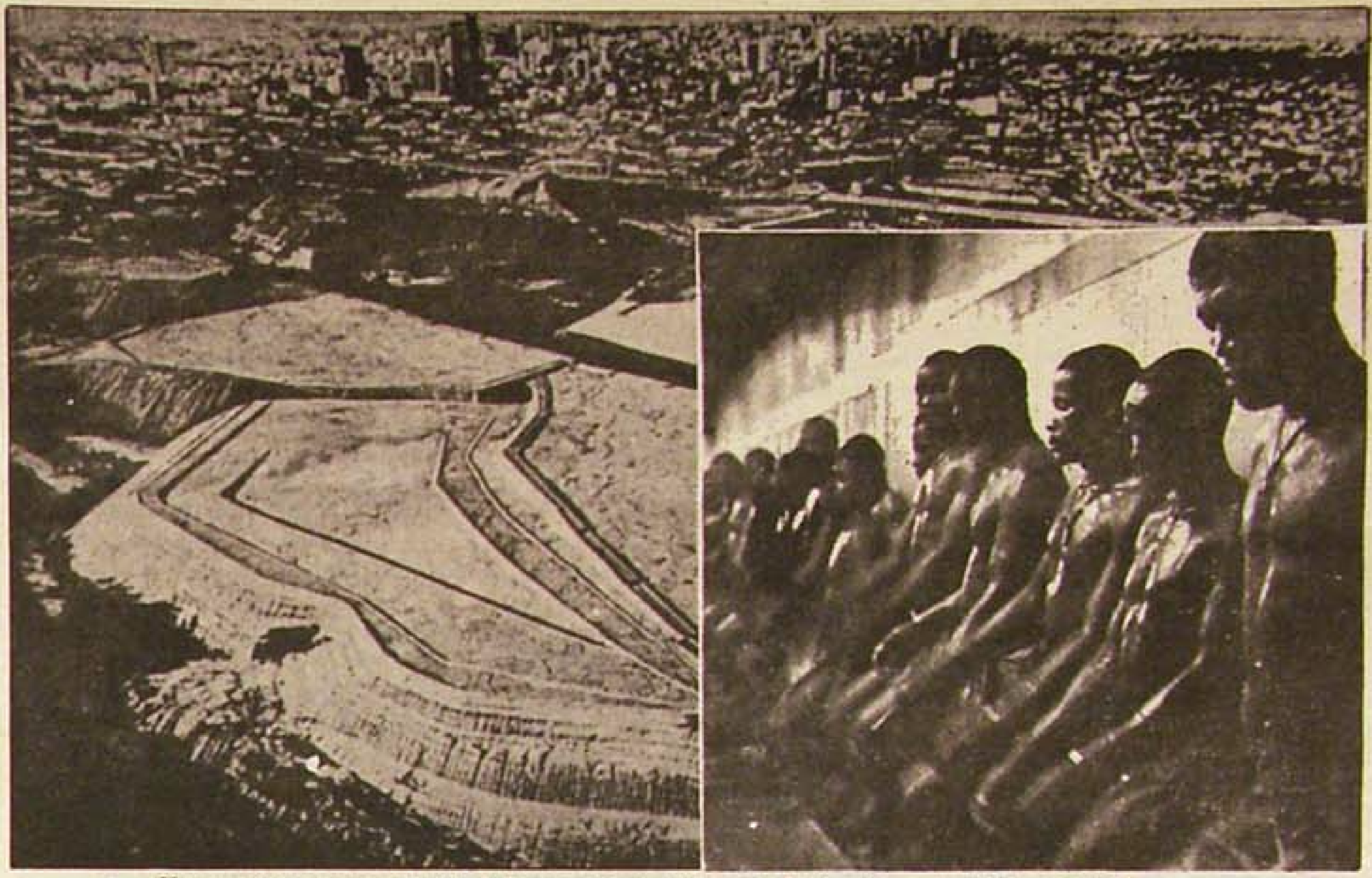
FRELIMO guerrilla administering health care.

contrast; crowded mud huts with no sanitation, no electricity, no water.

The Africa Fund gave consistent support to FRELIMO's program of health care during the struggle for liberation. Now, with independence, new programs need to be developed.

In Maputo, I talked with Dr. Helder Martins, the minister of health. He was tremendously enthusiastic about the work being done, describing the health programs already underway, and also giving me a realistic account of the severe problems that had to

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Huge mining area outside Johannesburg, the capital city of apartheid South Africa.

"LIVE IN ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR, CRUELTY, WHITE SUPREMACY"

YOUNG'S SOUTH AFRICAN HOST EXPOSED FOR CRUELTY TO BLACK WORKERS

(London, England) - The *London Times* reported last week that White South African "liberal" millionaire Harry Oppenheimer, the man responsible for inviting United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young to visit the apartheid regime, runs gold mines whose Black workers are severely repressed by their White overseers.

The *London Times* story, reported by *Internews*, ironically came the same day that the South African government finally approved Young's controversial visit to Johannesburg. The South Africans delayed the visit of the Black diplomat until May 21 or 22 so that it would not upstage the May 19-20 talks between Vice President Walter Mondale and South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster in Vienna, Austria.

Oppenheimer, the richest person in South Africa and considered a "liberal critic" of the apartheid regime, has been embarrassed by the *London Times* report that his giant Anglo-American Corporation "forces its Black workers to live in an atmosphere of fear, cruelty and White supremacy," *Internews* said. The expose was based on an internal company report leaked to the British newspaper.

HUMILIATED

Describing the *Times* report, *Internews* said:

"...Black workers in Oppenheimer's gold mines are humiliated the first day they arrive for work: they are stripped naked, even in bitter cold weather, and kicked and pushed by company guards before being inspected by a doctor. All the workers are men — migrant laborers segregated from their families for up to 18 months at a time. The report says that leads to alcoholism and homosexual rape and prostitution."

A Black worker who emphasized the hazardous working conditions in Anglo-American Corporation mines, was quoted as saying:

"Working in the mines is an agonizing, painful experience. Anything can happen to you at any time. Whenever you go down into the shaft you are not sure that you will come out alive. Death is so real you keep on praying and thanking God each time you come out alive."

The *Times* report seriously

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South Africa Gives Aid To Mobutu's Embattled Zaire Regime

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - The tottering regime of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has recruited a new ally, the White apartheid government of South Africa, the *Guardian* reported last week.

A recent South African radio broadcast monitored here said that the White minority government has agreed to send men and weapons to aid the reactionary Mobutu forces.

Meanwhile, some two months after its invasion of Shaba Province, freedom fighters of the Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) have managed to repel the thousands of "elite" foreign troops dispatched to prop up the Zairean government.

"The advance of imperialist surrogate troops from Morocco, Egypt, Sudan and Uganda and their French 'advisers,' " writes Sara Rodrigues in the *Guardian*, "padded out with mercenaries and remnants of Zaire's 40,000-strong army, has been slowed to a virtual crawl."

In a recent stunning victory over pro-Mobutu forces, the FNLC ambushed a column of two companies — over 200 parachutists and paracommandos of the mixed forces — at Mungulunga, just west of Mutshatsa. There were no survivors among the government forces. Among the dead reported by the FNLC were 11 Moroccans and members of Uganda's troops, appropriately named the "Suicide Squad."

Led by Nathaniel M'Bumba, the FNLC freedom fighters destroyed 28 trucks and a U.S.-made tank and captured several other military vehicles, heavy weapons and light arms in the Mungulunga battle.

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National Committee To Overturn Bakke Decision

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

discrimination" last year. He claimed that students less qualified than him were admitted through the special admissions program. The U.C. Regents subsequently appealed the case to the U.S. supreme Court.

Participants in the meeting concluded, though, that the decision, if upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, not only would directly jeopardize special admissions programs nationwide, but also all affirmative action programs for minorities in employment.

The Bakke case "represents the cutting edge of an upsurge of racism" which threatens to defeat the efforts of minority groups to fight their way into the American mainstream, a special University of California task force was told last week.

This statement came from Joellen Brainin-Rodriguez, a student at U.C. San Francisco and one of 11 persons scheduled to testify at a public hearing of the U.C. task force on graduate and professional admissions.

In agreement with other minority witnesses, Ms. Brainin-Rodriguez was critical of the university's handling of the Bakke case.

"At this time," Ms. Brainin-Rodriguez said, "it is imperative that we defend and increase hard-won gains in minority health education.

"We must redouble our efforts at U.C., where the Bakke case was first allowed to arise, and where the university commitment to its defeat has been equivocal at best."

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Delegates to the National Committee meeting cited several cases in which the Bakke decision was quoted in similar "reverse discrimination" suits against affirmative action employment programs, as in Montclair, New Jersey, where the county's affirmative action program was deemed illegal based on the Bakke precedent.

According to some participants who work in affirmative action-related programs, other employers are considering dropping their voluntary affirmative action programs rather than face similar suits.

After reviewing strategy proposals in a number of workshops, participants decided to focus on a broad educational campaign between now and October, with a petition drive to the U.S. Congress, and a "National Day of Protest" to coincide with the U.S. Supreme Court hearing. The delegates emphasized the need to amass public sentiments, similar to the civil rights movement, against the decision, which they said will be important in affecting the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

In the effort to mobilize people against the decision, the Committee will emphasize that the decision, if upheld, "would represent one of the most significant blows against the struggle for racial equality" since the civil rights movement of the '50s and '60s.



Black students are leading the fight against racist cutbacks.

WORLD SCOPE

Saudi Arabia

A mysterious explosion and fire last week near the world's largest oil field shut down a pipeline carrying as much as 80 per cent of Saudi Arabia's oil. Officials said at least one person was killed and more than 30 were injured. The fire was contained after burning for about 12 hours. Since the cause of the explosion is not known, officials said the possibility of sabotage is being explored. Frank Jungers, president of the Arabian Oil Company, said the blast was due to a pipeline failure. However, there were unconfirmed reports that the explosion was set by Palestinians opposed to a negotiated settlement between the Saudi Arabian regime and Israel.

Palestine

Recent widely circulated although unconfirmed reports in the Arab world that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would be willing to recognize Israel have brought a warning from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). A spokesperson for the PFLP said "such a move would constitute a crime against the entire Palestinian people." The PFLP leads four Palestinian groups strongly opposed to a negotiated settlement with Israel. The PFLP spokesperson warned, "Palestinian fighters will deal firmly with anyone who commits the crime."

People's China

Chen Chu was appointed the new chief delegate to the United Nations for the People's Republic of China on May 10. He replaced Huang Hua who became China's foreign minister. The position of chief delegate was previously vacant for six months. Before filling this position, Chen Chu served in Tokyo as China's first ambassador to Japan. In that post, he played a role in promoting a number of trade agreements between China and Japan. The 60-year-old diplomat is a specialist in Soviet affairs who also formerly headed China's Department for Eastern Europe.

ENTERTAINMENT

"15 ROUNDS OF PURE HEART"

"ROCKY" GOES THE DISTANCE — SURVIVES MONEY-HUNGRY AMERICA

Among the human crimes of oppression and exploitation are that they breed oppressed and exploited lifestyles, oppressed and exploited mentalities, oppressed and exploited options to explore in order to lead a fulfilling, productive and decent life on this earth of ours.

With that out front, *Rocky* is the story of one man's battered and bloody fight, as he says, "to go the distance" — that is, to survive, in brutal, money-hungry America.

The powerful political statement that *Rocky* makes is tops in the film's ability to transform the individual character of a 30-year-old boxer from one of Philadelphia's poor White ghettos into the proverbial "Mr. Everyman," "the People," *I* becomes *We*.

"Why do you fight?" Rocky Balboa, played by Sylvester Stallone like he lived it, is asked at one point by the overly shy and withdrawn woman he is furiously courting.

SING AND DANCE

"Because I can't sing and dance," Rocky answers back with a chuckle, knowing full well he *won't* sing or dance either, not in the spirit of arrogance necessarily, but because of his unconscious dignity.

Instead he fights — and moonlights as an awesome, but kindhearted, "collector" for a local racketeer, getting bawled out once for not breaking a "sucker's" thumbs.

But Rocky's really going nowhere in the boxing world. He wins more than he loses (but not by much), earns "chump change" ($65, after expenses, for one fight which he wins although badly bloodied by a "cheap" shot) and prides the fact, that despite the gore and mayhem, his nose has never been broken.

As he says while sitting in a local bar one night and the Black heavyweight world champion, Apollo Creed, comes on T.V., "He took his best shot and won. I don't take any shots."

Someone has commented that *Rocky* is the first major Hollywood film that even comes close in capturing the quality of life and attitudes of contemporary poor Whites, locked, trapped like their Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Indian and Asian counterparts, in urban, central city ghettos, where life and survival are hard, arbitrary and precarious.

Indeed, the film effectively projects the litter-filled, narrow side streets and sidekicks, the street corner minstrels, the language, the funky upbeat before the slow funeral dirge.

But fate intervenes for Rocky before the veil comes totally down. Desperately afraid of losing money on an upcoming Bicentennial fight when the top challenger gets sick, undefeated Black champ Appollo Creed selects Rocky, purely on the basis of his "advertisability" — a White boxer with the nickname the "Italian Sallion" — to fight against.

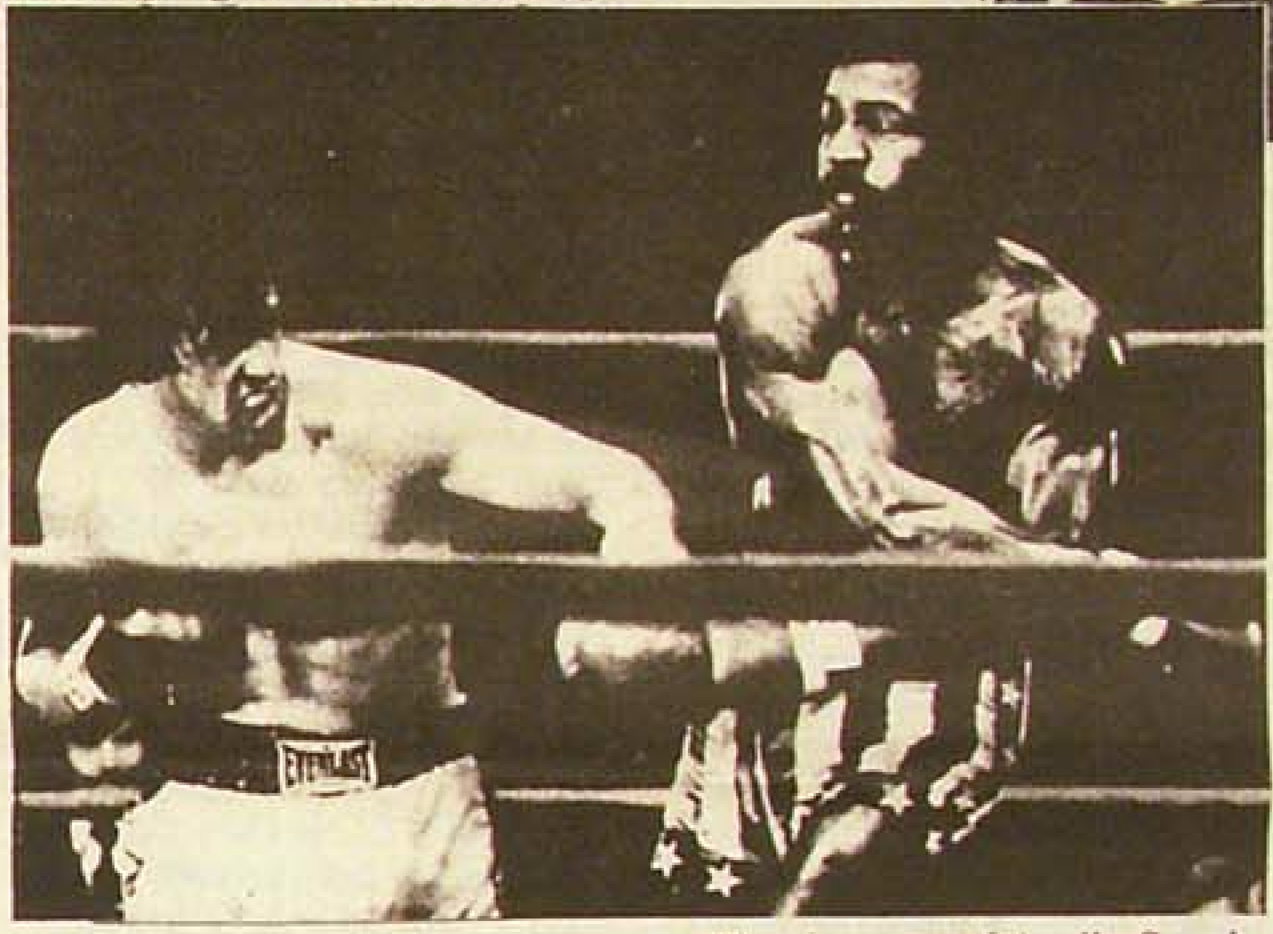
The odds against Rocky winning this 15-round encounter are like his chances were of being selected — he's a million to one longshot.

But Rocky gets insulted at a press conference announcing the bizarre bout, and although he tries to "sluff it off" — as he has raised and lowered his shoulders to all the other insults in his life — this time he admits, both to himself and his girlfriend, "it hurts."

Thus, empowered by the silent, solemn cause of defending his own integrity and human worth — and by his new love, Adrienna, played with perceptive, emotion by Talia Shire — Rocky begins to *discipline* himself for the Bicentennial battle ahead.



SYLVESTER STALLONE, star of Academy-winning film ("Best Picture"), Rocky. Championship fight scene (below).



The character of Apollo Creed, obviously a symbolic characterization of Muhammad Ali, provides a telling contrast to Rocky. To the extent that the hideaway gyms and broken down Boys Clubs in our cities are multiethnic and relatively free from racial hostilities among "the regulars," Creed and Rocky *know* each other without saying a word.

But Creed, more deeply than the necessary publicity antics requires, has become a happy Black, a "Yankee Doodle Dandy," spouting an "America, Land of Opportunity/ I Love My Country" hipster's rap. His priorities have been confused, starstruck, as any might be — by the glory and publicity of being the "undefeated champ" — his fighting spirit has narrowed to elbowing for the Big Buck.

As the fight swiftly approaches, in fact, the night before, Rocky nervously realizes that perhaps he's not going to win, but, he adds simply, with solemn, firm determination:

"I want to go the distance. I want to know for the first time in my life that I'm not just another bum."

What happens next? Let the Intercommunal Survival Committee (see page 4), a progressive group who daily organize in the oppressed White community, explain:

"After 15 rounds of pure heart, Rocky loses a decision to the champ. Apollo Creed, who has taken quite a beating himself, says, 'I'm not going to give you no rematch.' Rocky replies, 'I don't want one!' All he wanted was to be equal to the best. He showed that, like millions of other Rocky's, if he was given the chance, he was as good as anybody...

"Those who look down on the poor Whites in the ghettos of the big cities think of us as trash, the scum of the earth, bums that can be manipulated by those in power to do anything they want. To them *Rocky* is the story of an extraordinary individual with a once in a lifetime shot at fame and fortune. They don't understand the film.

"There are thousands of Rocky's whom oppression has taught strength and wisdom and in whom injustice has planted the seeds of real justice. Those who look down from on high can't see the Rocky in each of us: and that is one of the reasons they are going to lose their Empire."□

Thanks

(THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Festival Cinema in Hayward for permitting our reporter to screen *Rocky* for a review. We also thank Act One Theater in Berkeley, for permission to screen *Harlan County, USA*, which was reviewed in a recent issue.)

Inside People's Mozambique

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be faced.

One immediate problem is the grave shortage of doctors. Some African and socialist states have sent small teams of doctors, and several individuals have come via support groups in Europe.

Dr. Martins felt that U.S. doctors could be very helpful, but stressed that general attitudes were almost as important as technical skills.

"They must not come here to tell us how to make our revolution. They must understand our politics and be able to take part in the whole life of the community," he said.

"Many Portuguese have not been able to make this adaptation. They were upset by their children cleaning the school or working in the vegetable garden. Some of the recently recruited technicians from Europe had difficulty also in accepting FRELIMO's emphasis on universal sharing in manual labor. It takes time for people to understand that it is not a waste of resources to use highly trained technicians to dig potatoes six hours a week, because that is part of the process of building a new, non-elitist society."

Dr. Helder Jose Da Silva, joint national director of preventative medicine, a man of great enthusiasm and charm, gave me an overview of the two major national preventive health campaigns in progress — campaigns to build pit-latrines throughout the country and to vaccinate the people against smallpox, measles and T.B.

The latrine campaign began in early 1976. There are few sanitary services in towns; none in the countryside, and consequently there is gross pollution of the rivers and streams. As these are also used as sources of water for drinking and washing, this poses a major health hazard in Mozambique, as in much of Africa.



Young children in Mozambican hospital.

The latrine campaign is aimed at scourges like bilharzia. Its goal is to ensure that every family has a latrine. Radio, newspapers, visual models and pamphlets were all used to mobilize people for the effort. The latrines were dug and built collectively in each village. Posters encouraged cooperation: "If you have a latrine, go help your neighbor build one!"

Dr. DaSilva was working hard at developing health education materials. He showed me educational posters developed by the Ministry of Health for use in areas where people read very little or not at all. A proposal that emerged from discussion was for the Ministry to provide informational content and for U.S. support groups to develop the graphic design for a new series of health posters.

CENTERS

Four centers are operating, in Maputo, Beira, Quelimane and Nampula. A fifth is planned for Tete in 1977. Between 300 and 500 students are currently being trained. The aim is to graduate 1,000 students as medical assistants each year.

Everywhere I went, in town and country, at all levels, everyone was concerned about the shortage of technical and administrative personnel.

TO BE CONTINUED

Vote Misleading

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Associated Press story appearing in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, with the headline, "House Vote Bars Trade With Cuba," opened by saying, "Counteracting Senate committee action, the House voted yesterday to prohibit U.S. trade with, or aid to, Cuba. . .or Vietnam."

The House's action, while posing no immediate threat to the Senate move in favor of trade with Cuba, did underscore the strong feelings in the House against normalizing relations with Cuba and especially with Vietnam. This was the second time in less than two weeks that the House reaffirmed its disapproval of any U.S. aid to Vietnam.

"No Bank Loans To South Africa"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The brochure goes on to explain the dramatic changes that have occurred in South Africa in the past decade, particularly the widespread Black political protests that have erupted inside the country during the past year. The apartheid regime, however, is not only faced with political problems, as the brochure explains:

"South Africa is facing a chronic economic crisis. The price of gold is unstable. There is an 11 per cent inflation rate, and the trade deficit and balance of payments shortfall is so critical that the government was forced to adopt a harsh austerity program, which cut all economic growth in 1976, so that the economy shrank by one per cent n real terms.

"There is serious unemployment estimated at 600,000 of the registered Black work force of 2.7 million. The net inflow of capital, $184 million in the first quarter of 1976, had become a monthly outflow of $4.7 million by the third quarter, and at the same time defense spending is up some 42 per cent from 1975.

"To meet its crisis South Africa has sought massive foreign lands. U.S. banks have responded swiftly to the cry for help. Almost $800 million in new loans had been granted in the first nine months of 1976. Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs, recently estimated that U.S. banks and their overseas branches are now involved in South Africa to the extent of almost $2 billion."

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Uruguay & Paraguay

A fact-finding team recently sent by the Humans Rights Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS) to report on human rights in Uruguay and Paraguay, as been denied entry by those two governments. The rejection, according to one OAS official, is tantamount to "throwing down the gauntlet" to the President Carter's efforts to push his much-criticized human rights campaign.

Argentina

Angry over the meager scope of a long-awaited government wage adjustment, Argentines have recently sabotaged much of Bueonos Aires' phone system and staged production slowdowns in many industries. While inflation soared to 340 per cent last year, and continues to go up almost 10 per cent every month, the Argentine government has allowed only a 20 per cent wage hike. The government's failure to cut military spending will boost the federal deficit this year to $2.5 billion.

Mexico

Petitions from 64,000 landless campesino families for titles to land — promised them after recent uprisings renewing the call for land reform — have yet to be processed, the secretary of Mexico's Agrarian Reform Office announced recently. The *Excelsior*, Mexico's largest daily, in condemning the long delays in processing land petitions, questioned in an editorial how "an agrarian (Reform Office) bureaucracy so extensive and well paid could produce so little."

Panama

The U.S. has taken an "intransigent" stand in negotiating a new Panama Canal treaty and misrepresented the causes for the delays, Panama's chief negotiator charged recently. Romulo Escobar Betancourt said now that the U.S. has been pressured into an agreement to withdraw all its troops from the canal by the year 2000, "They say publicly that neutrality is all important and vital. The truth is that at the negotiating table they bargain just as hard over each little house, street, roof and each inch of land in the Canal Zone."

MARTIAL ARTS

Body Systems

In order that the martial artist develop his skills, it is necessary that the nervous system receive messages from outside the body and pass these messages along to muscles that will move the different parts of the body. This learning will involve trial and error, known and unknown results and the accompanying stresses that the body undergoes in acquiring or actualizing abilities.

A certain amount of stress is useful as a motivating factor, but when it occurs in excess or is of the wrong kind, the effect can be detrimental. A student whose muscular and skeletal frame does not allow for a full leg split or lifting heavy poundages should not attempt to imitate those things when no previous preparations or warm-ups have taken place.

Placing the body's systems under stress ocurrs not only in the sense of its physically active parts, but also taxes the nutrients and substances available to produce needed energy, as well as proper blood flow, stamina, and recuperating time.

During training or stress conditions in general, the body calls on its carbohydrate (sugars and starches) supply for energy first. An individual who consumes very little fruit, juices or natural sugars is therefore going to have very little in the way of immediate energy to offer. With little or no carbohydrates to call on, your body must then begin breaking down vital protein or fats for needed energy.

Thus, the student trying to gain weight or recover from bruises, breaks or sickness and yet has little natural sugars for immediate needs and energy, is taking away the very proteins needed for both body repairs and continued growth.

SPORTS IN AMERICA: MORE BREAD 'N CIRCUSES

By Paul Hoch

The following is the conclusion of a highly-informative and progressive analysis of the double-edged role of sports in contemporary American society, written by Dr. Paul Hoch, a professor of philosophy at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada, and author of Rip Off the Big Game: The Exploitation of Sport by the Power Elite.



Pro football star O.J. Simpson (white, 32) breaks loose on long run. Modern professional sports have replaced the gladiators of the Roman Empire, says Paul Hoch.

CONCLUSION

In the late sixties and early seventies, when the sports critiques were written, obsolescence of Nixon-Reagan values was far from obvious. It is far from obvious now.

As long as the United States has economic interests in places like southern Africa and Latin America, new Vietnam-type wars fueled by ideologies of racism and material machismo are by no means unlikely. In the context of the present system, big time competitive sport plays a far from insignificant role in socializing the working class to the values of competition, machismo and group loyalty which remain indispensable to the present order.

ORIENTATION

Our point about the spectator orientation toward sports which the so-called "society of consumers" fosters (and which, in refined form, Lasch is more than willing to defend) is that: it contributes to the decline in health of the adult working population, and fits them into a passive role in leisure which the complement of the largely passive role which the fragmented, rote-like, increasingly bureaucratized, work under capitalism offers them in production.

As *Rip Off The Big Game* puts it, until we create a society in which work becomes an active, creative enterprise under the control of the producers, they will relate to leisure mostly in the role of passive consumers.

I would agree — and I said it in *Rip Off* — that, "Our quarrel is not with sports, but with the role that some of the most reactionary elements in capitalist society have forced them to play."

Until the society is changed significantly, I would agree that it is utopian to expect that the sports will change very much. However, I would also agree with reformers like Jack Scott and Mark Naison that the cultural movement in sport, including greater participation of women and erstwhile spectators, and the challenges of college teams and professional players' associations to the powers of coaches and managers, can be a significant step, and an important reflection, of wider social change.

I cannot subscribeto the central statement of Lasch's analysis that, "What corrupts an athletic performance, as it does any other performance, is not professionalism or competition, but the presence of an unappreciative, ignorant audience and the need to divert it with sensations extrinsic to the performance."

This sounds properly moralistic, but I doubt if blaming the victim will pass muster as social analysis. Lasch is hardly deterred, insisting, "As spectators become less knowledgable about the games they watch, they become more sensation-minded and bloodthirsty. The rise of violence in ice hockey. . .coincided with the expansion of professional hockey into cities without any traditional attachment to the sport."

Here in the best tradition of Hobbsian wet liberalism's vision of the state of nature as a war of all against all, the demand for violence is equated merely with ignorance as if the demand for brutality were somehow part of man's existential being. The fact that this eruption of popularity for the most violent — almost gladiatorial type — games of hockey and football occurred at the height of the Vietnam war goes almost unnoticed.

The militarization of the country to fight in Vietnam cannot possibly be the cause of hockey violence for, says Lasch, militarism in America was already obsolete before General MacArthur.

Since racism was likewise obsolete, Lasch has no way whatever of explaining the spread of the all-White sport of hockey to those parts of the U.S. which were increasingly lukewarm about the predominantly Black sport of professional basketball. It is just something which happened.

"In glorifying amateurism," says Lasch, "equating spectatorship with passivity, and deploring competition, recent criticism of sport echoes the fake radicalism of the counterculture, from which so much of it derives. It shows the contempt for excellence by proposing to break down the 'elitist' distinction between players and spectators."

Here we have the old saw that socialists want to impose an unnatural equality at the cost of "excellence." To maintain this excellence, we must maintain an elite. Hence socialism is unnatural, and those of us not in the elite must remain passive spectators and consumers.

Whatever their shortcomings, the mass participation sports programs of the present day socialist countries seem to have amply answered such arguments, since they have gotten everyone into the game *and* provided a standard of excellence from which the U.S. Olympic team has largely recovered. Socialism need not be hostile to artistry, even the artistry of sport.

What it does try to do is give everyone the opportunity to perfect his (or *her*) artistry, to spread art beyond the confines of an elite, bring it down out of the clouds, and finally translate it into life itself.

Fred Hampton

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petition goes on to state:

"The trial court, in granting a directed verdict, acted not upon the law and facts presented to it, but rather from a deep-seeded personal bias and prejudice against plaintiffs' claims — a bias which concomitantly (that which accompanies) made him an adversary and self-appointed enforcer of the defendants' defense. . ."

The petition further charges that, "The present jury has been irrevocably tainted by the widely publicized orders of April 15 (just four days before defendant Hanrahan competed in the Democratic primary for mayor of Chicago). . ."

Elaborating on the effect of the dismissal of the charges, the petition maintains:

"The 'trial' has been reduced to a sham, a mockery of justice, which cannot but foster distrust for the integrity of the federal bench. The 'Alice in Wonderland' proceedings — often times completely chaotic — take on an air of unreality, but are truly tragic when one considers the seriousness of the issues raised by the case — issues which are mocked by the actions of the trial judge. . ."



FRED HAMPTON

A week earlier, on May 4, attorneys for the plaintiffs filed a second renewal of their motions of April 21 and 24 of this year seeking an immediate mistrial and the removal of Perry.

Meanwhile, an afffidavit filed earlier this month in U.S. District Court charges that Perry, violating traditional trial procedures, banning discussion of a case, said outside the courtroom that there is "no earthly way" to prove that a conspiracy existed between the FBI and Hanrahan.

Reverend Thomas W. Strieter, testifying under sworn oath, said that on May 31, 1976, he and Perry appeared in a Memorial Day parade in Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Strieter, a Maywood resident (Maywood was Hampton's hometown), said he asked Perry how the trial was doing, to which the senile judge replied, "If only the (plaintiffs) lawyers would stick to what happened on December 4, 1969, they might make a case. But this conspriacy involving the FBI and Hanrahan is impossible. This cannot be true. There is no earthly way to establish that."□

Tassafaranga Projects: Bad Housing Is Bad Housing

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Still, the Black and poor residents of the project lack the best housing conditions which are available. Tassafaranga is directly adjacent to an industrial area which poses safety problems for children as well as an unsightly environment.

The location of the housing project is a disadvantage to residents because of the limited public transportation available.

Directly adjacent to Tassafaranga are a baseball field, gym, community center and several play areas for children. The community center provides many services for residents of the housing project of all age groups. The center was created after Tassafaranga tenants organized themselves to pressure various city agencies.

A strong point of the Tassafaranga community center is its active tenant involvement. Most of the center's staff lives in Tassafaranga and works very diligently to make life more bearable and enjoyable for residents.

Tassafaranga has nicely kept grounds, a quiet atmosphere and other factors which clearly distinguish it from other public housing units in the city. Many improvements have been made because of tenant pressure.

Nevertheless, Tassafaranga tenants endure the same crowded, living conditions, small apartments, lack of privacy and other dehumanizing conditions typically suffered by public housing residents.



Through community pressure, some positive changes have been made in the Tassafaranga housing projects.

While in the East Oakland housing project drug traffic and crime have been on the decrease, it has only been recently that Tassafaranga residents has been able to begin to eliminate these problems.

The surface improvements at Tassafaranga came about only because tenants worked for these changes. Just a few blocks away is San Antonio Villa, Tassafaranga's "sister" project. There, conditions are noticeably worse and the OHA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have been willfully dragging their feet on remedying the situation.

After over a year of continuous struggle, other than the renovation of an undersized recreation center, which still has no equipment, few changes have been made at San Antonio.

Just recently the OHA and HUD promised to provide $1.8 million in funds for vital renovations at San Antonio, but this amount has now been cut to less than a million dollars without the consultation of San Antonio residents.

In San Antonio and Tassafaranga, regardless of some apparent differences, the predominantly Black residents are forced to cope with having much less than the best they deserve.□

Reactionary Oakland Tribune Sold

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

companies in the United States and Canada, and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, a metropolitan daily and Sunday newspaper.

Rumors of suspected links between CCC and organized crime in Arizona, recently exposed in a series of hard-hitting articles by a team of investigative journalists, has not been confirmed.

Meanwhile, in their statement to the press, released early Monday morning, May 16, Rev. J.L. Richards, president of the Baptist Ministers Union of Oakland, Michael Dunn, president of the East Oakland Clergy, and A. Edward Bell, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, blasted the *Tribune* editorial endorsements as having "actively advocated the continuation of city government with no representation for the Black community."

Mentioning no names, but implicitly supporting Judge Lionel Wilson in his mayoral runoff against the *Tribune*-backed candidate, White businessman David Tucker, the Black clergymen also called for a large voter turnout in the next day's elections.

"The time has come for all the people of Oakland to finally be represented in our city government. But we will only get the representation by voting. . .," the press release states.

"If all of us get out and vote tomorrow, we can tell the *Oakland Tribune* that it can no longer try to dictate the make-up of our city government.

"We do hereby urge you to cancel your [*Tribune*] subscriptions because of the biased reporting of this election — but the only way we can counter that bias is by a voter turnout which exceeds the 46 per cent of the primary. . . .

"This is the time for voters of Oakland to be fair to all the people of Oakland. If the voters follow the endorsements of the *Tribune* and the Republican establishment, there will be no Blacks on the Oakland City Council and 48 per cent of the people of this city will be unpresented.

"We need to work together in Oakland in harmony. To do that, we cannot lock out 48 per cent of our city's population from the political process. This kind of policy is not democracy." □

Oakland Community Organization Formed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

"It is my considered opinion that the only way democracy is able to function and work is when people are fundamentally involved in the process by which decisions are made that impact upon their lives. . .All of the issues you are concerned about are issues that would go begging unless there is a radical realtering of the priorities of this country. . . ."

Later, in concluding his spirited address, Dellums said:

"I applaud you for organizing. I hope it is not superficial. I hope it is not simply a convention. I hope it is an understanding that out of conventions come political movements where people are organized and unified in a fashion that demands from local, state and federal governments the resources to do the job. I join you in that effort."

According to its adopted bylaws, the OCO "is an organization of organizations within the community." Its structure includes an executive board, made up of four elected officers and the six chairpersons of standing committees (geographical areas of the city). This executive board presides over the OCO Senate, which includes one representative from each member organization.

No provisions are made, however, to detail the composition of the OCO's staff which, unlike the broad-based, multiethnic composition of the overall organization, was overwhelmingly young Whites.☐

Birmingham Activist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Just before the jury began its deliberation, the judge dismissed the charge of refusing to obey a police officer. When the jurors returned, they found Mafundi guilty on the assault charge, and fined him $.01.

Meanwhile, attacks on Mafundi by Birmingham police continue. Just one week prior to his acquittal on the assault charges, Mafundi was driving his car through the downtown area and saw several police cars, lights flashing, rushing towards the Black downtown area. Mafundi followed them and witnessed police beating Black people near a night club. As he began to write down the numbers of the police cars, Mafundi too was assaulted by police. He was arrested and charged with assaulting a police officer (the fifth such charge during the past few months) and refusing to obey an officer.☐

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Yet, despite the seemingly insurmountable odds, there are brothers like myself, Makau Salih, Oscar "Gamba" Johnson, Rodney "Sefu" Robertson, Freddie "Kamau" McCary, Johnny Smith, William "Sekou" Turk, Charles Beasley, Grover McCovey, Jesse "Tuba" Clanzy, and a few others who will continue to stand, resist and fight until a people's victory is accomplished.

We are those few of the struggling few here at Holman Slave Dungeon who have chosen to make a determined stand against all forms of injustices; to assume our best battle stance. Our lifeblood and actions will forever and always be our bond. We are those of the opinion that only conscious, consistent and determined actions can prove one's commitment/bond. And the words of this message are written merely to lend clarity to the position being taken.

It is our position and understanding that what we, the Atmore-Holman Brothers did before, during and after the rebellion in '74 at Atmore and Holman was totally justified. We did what most conscious human beings would have done under similar, deplorable circumstances...We righteously rebelled against this depersonalizing, racist and oppressive system which exists at Atmore and Holman and, which exists in every poor community in this country, and throughout this nefarious world.

We, the Atmore-Holman Brothers are of the belief that rebellion is a natural consequence of, and righteous response to, the oppressive contract which the powers that control us have forced upon all poor and oppressed people, but particularly Black people. And as Black slaves there is no doubt in our minds, hearts, our total being, that we did the right thing.

It is our human right to resist the degrading, inhumane and oppressive circumstances that engulf us all, each and every one of us, every day of our lives in capitalist society.

Yes, we are those brothers that did act consciously, concretely, and responsibly and will continue to struggle with every fiber of our being against all unnatural people, laws, policies — within and without — until it proves victorious for the people of our choice, the Oppressed Masses.

Unconditional freedom knows no compromise and requires that all people be free. Atmore-Holman should mean that when all oppressed people are free, then and only then can all political prisoners be free.

We must now conclude saying that the time has come when we have no other course but to call upon the masses of concerned people for your power, help, concern and support in our struggle against these predatory monsters here at Holman Slave Dungeon. Support us in our struggle for Liberation, and you will strike a blow against our common enemy. Write us and let us know whose side you are on?

Your Brothers In Unyielding Struggle,
"Inmates For Action Collective"
Lincoln "Makau" Heard
Rodney "Sefu" Robertson
Freddie "Kamau" McCary
Oscar "Gamba" Johnson
William "Sekou" Turk
Jesse "Tuba" Clanzy
Johnny Smith

Our address is as follows — P.O. Box 37, Holman Station, Alabama 36503.

ARIZONA STATE PRISON INMATES DENIED HUMAN RIGHTS

Dear Brother,

I am a POW at the Arizona State Prison in Florence, Arizona.

We are in the 11th week of "what started to be" a peaceful work strike. We are protesting against the inhumane conditions here and the uncalled for mistreatment of Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Chicanos.

Since we've been striking, the pigs have really started treating us bad. We haven't had showers in a week, we're eating breakfast at 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. and then being fed sandwiches an hour later for dinner. They have turned the water off in our cells, so now we can't wash off, brush our teeth or most importantly, can't use the toilet. All of our mail is being delayed or tampered with, and if we aren't clean shaven, we can't visit our people or attorneys. We are not allowed to shop at the inmate store and our people can't send us stationery through the mail. We kept the kitchen working so we could communicate with each other. Now that's dead because last Tuesday, April the 19th, one of my comrades was shot and seriously wounded in what the pigs say was an escape attempt, but we know that's a bunch of "bull." After that little incident, a riot broke out in Dorms 1 and 2 and the prisoners totally destroyed them. Those Brothers are now sleeping in tents on the athletic fields, but all has calmed down for awhile.

John David Cobb
Box B35749
Florence, Arizona 85232

Intercommunal Survival Committee: Serving The Oppressed White Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

could be directly and immediately applied. Most of all, the newspaper "put the blame where it belonged," and reported on the growing common struggle for justice in communities all over the world. All of a sudden our day-to-day struggle in the oppressed White community was part of a larger and more powerful movement. This information had been kept from our community, and information is power.

HOME DELIVERY SYSTEM

The home delivery system allowed the ISC to have consistent contact with hundreds of families every week. We learned of problems and solutions to them that people were attempting. It was from this process that we were able to develop survival programs that fitted the concrete realities of our community.

As time went on, KEEP STRONG magazine was developed. While paying attention to significant events in the Black and Latino community, and in communities of oppressed people around the world, the magazine focused in on our own community, complementing THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. It was the magazine's purpose to give validity to our own people's day-to-day struggle for survival.

The mother whose baby dies from lack of medical care or the ex-miner dying of black lung do not see their stories in *Time* or *People's* magazine. But they are more important stories for us to reflect on and to unify about than stories about Charles Manson or Patricia Hearst. And the magazine reflects the lessons of the communities for decent housing, health care, education, jobs and other basic necessities.

The distribution of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service* and KEEP STRONG magazine helped spread the organization of the other survival programs and helped to build a network of people, an "infrastructure," that is developing the unity and knowledge necessary to take on those who make our survival a

Educa-